

RIGHT TO FIX RATES

Senator Simmons Asserts That Congress Certainly Has That Power.

FREIGHT RATES MUCH TOO HIGH

Have Been Increased in Insidious Manner by Changing Classification of Commodities—Shippers and Localities Discriminated Against.

Washington, March 14.—Before taking up the railroad rate question the senate passed a number of bills some of which were of considerable importance. One of them provides for the punishment of government officials for the premature divulgence of secret information of government bureaus in such matters as the crop report.

Mr. Simmons made the only speech of the day on the railroad rate question. He announced his support of the house measure but said he would not oppose reasonable modifications. Mr. Tillman announced that after today he would seek to have the rate bill taken up for consideration each day immediately after disposing of the routine business of the senate instead of waiting until 2 o'clock.

Mr. Simmons gave practically all his attention to the right of congress to confer upon the interstate commerce commission the power to fix rates, contending that such a right exists beyond question. He asserted, contrary to the contentions of Mr. Lodge, Mr. Foraker and other opponents of the pending bill, that "existing transportation rates are in many instances unjust and unreasonably high, and that unfair and ruinous discriminations are practiced against individuals and localities."

How Rates Are Raised.
He said that this was true, notwithstanding the declaration of the railroads that there have been very slight changes in recent years in the rates charged under the six great classes into which freights are subdivided. "That fact, if it be a fact, would show," he said, "that the freights actually paid by producers and shippers have not been increased. What it would show, and all that it would show, is that if rates have been increased, they have not been increased by the open and above board process of raising these class charges. As a matter of fact, shown by railroad statistics themselves, as well as by reports of the interstate commerce commission, railroad rates have been increased and largely increased during the last six years, not by the process of raising the specific rate of schedule on commodities, but by the more insidious method of commodity reclassification."

Makes Specific Charges.
Becoming more specific in his charge he said: "Beginning with the year 1900, hundreds and even thousands of articles have been reclassified by raising them from a lower to a higher priced class in the various orders promulgated by the railroads into the several divisions into which they have divided, for this purpose, the whole country. In one classification, known as order No. 20, issued early in that year and applying to northern and eastern traffic, there were nearly 600 reclassifications, of which 572 were increases and only six reductions. By another reclassification order made in the same year and known as order No. 30 and applying to western business, 257 reclassifications were made of which 240 were increases and only 17 reductions, while by order No. 25 applying to southern traffic made in the same year, out of 636 reclassifications, 531 were increases."

Where They Fleece the Public.
"Considering all reclassifications made during these years it may be that the number of articles actually raised did not greatly exceed the number nominally reduced, but the relative number of articles raised or reduced is comparatively unimportant. The significant fact is the commercial importance of the articles so raised or reduced and the resultant increase or decrease in the cost of their transportation. Examination conclusively shows that the commodities reduced compared with those increased in these years are not only relatively of little commercial importance but that the percentage of the reduction in rates on articles reduced is far below the percentage of increase in rates on articles increased."

Tucker Case in Highest Court.

Washington, March 14.—Counsel for Charles L. Tucker, under sentence of death for the murder of Miss Mabel Page, at Weston, Mass., before Justice Holmes of the United States supreme court made application for a writ of error because of constitutional rights denied his client by the lower court.

Roosevelt Party Patents Name.

Harrisburg, March 14.—Papers have been filed in the prothonotary's office here by five residents of Pittsburgh preempting the name "Roosevelt" as a party appellation for the nomination of candidates for state and local offices in Pennsylvania.

TRACTION STOCKS SLUMP

Supreme Court Decision Knockout Blow for Chicago Companies.

Chicago, March 14.—Prices of the Chicago traction stocks suffered severely on both the New York and Chicago stock exchanges. In New York, the price of Union traction common stock broke almost in half, dropping from 11 1/2 to 7 1/2. The preferred stock, which had closed at 46, declined to 20. West Chicago showed a decline of 15 points from a close of 55 last night, and North Chicago was down 23 points. There were no sales of the stock of the Chicago City, railway company and the last quotation prior to the opening of the stock exchange was 193 1/2. It fell to 170. On the exchange here the break in the prices of traction stocks was attributed to the rush of small holders who desired to get rid of their stocks at almost any price.

A wrong interpretation placed on the first reports of the supreme court decision aroused much wrath among local brokers. Several prominent brokerage houses were thrown completely on the wrong track by the first reports which declared that the decision was in favor of the companies. The amount of money involved was not great, but from the flood of angry and perplexed messages which were rained on Chicago brokers today, it was evident that a great many people had been sadly puzzled by the decision. It is estimated by local financiers that the decision of the supreme court has wiped out franchises belonging to the Union Traction company valued at anywhere from \$60,000,000 to \$85,000,000.

MORE TROUBLE FOR CZAR

Officers of Guards Regiment Refuse to Butcher Peasants.

St. Petersburg, March 14.—It is rumored that the officers of a guards regiment, upon receiving orders to go to the Baltic provinces to participate in the "pacification" of the country, met and resigned in a body.

Ugly reports of another general railroad strike in Moscow are current. The government is taking exceptional measures and battalions of sappers are being massed at Moscow to take the places of strikers, and military trains are held in readiness at the various stations to proceed in any direction.

Emperor Nicholas in receiving a deputation of Tula peasants who presented him with a loyalist address and an ikon made the following significant remarks:

"Do not allow yourselves to be influenced by the enemies of public order who are going through the villages exciting the peasants. Do not take the law into your hands, but deliver the agitators to the authorities by whom they will be judged with all severity."

Moscow, March 14.—Fears of a railroad strike here are growing. The Nicholas station was occupied by troops tonight.

DISASTER TO CATHOLICS

New French Cabinet Completes Overthrow of Church in That Country.

Rome, March 14.—The vaican has been following the French cabinet crisis with the keenest interest but its solution is considered to complete the disaster to the Catholic church in France. A prominent prelate exclaimed today: "We have fallen from the frying pan into the fire."

The Vatican authorities have received a dispatch giving the names of the members of the new cabinet with the additional statement that its composition would not be officially announced until today because yesterday, being the 18th day of the month, is considered to be unlucky. The pontiff smiled sadly when this information was conveyed to him, saying:

"Evidently being a free-thinker does not exclude superstition. Bad days are preparing for the dear, dear Catholics in France."

Henderson Waives Extradition.

New York, March 14.—Charles A. Henderson, former premier of the defunct International Mercantile agency, has waived extradition and started for Wheeling, W. Va., in custody. Henderson was indicted at Wheeling on the charge of swindling in the sale of stock.

Workingmen Will Protest

New York, March 14.—The Industrial Workers of the World, the new labor organization, and the Socialist Labor party will hold a parade and protest mass meeting tonight in an endeavor to arouse sentiment in favor of the officials of the Western Federation of Miners, who were arrested in connection with the murder of former Gov. Steunenberg of Idaho. The parade will move in three sections from different parts of the city to Union square, where speeches in English, German, Italian and Yiddish will be made.

Big Gasser Breaks Loose Again.

Caney, Kans., March 14.—The great gas well six miles from here, which was capped yesterday, with a huge iron hood, after it had burned without restraint for 17 days, consuming millions of feet of gas, burst forth again today. After having consumed the fire for 12 hours, the hood was perforated by the tremendous force of sand and flames beneath it and soon became a heap of scrap iron.

PROGRESS IN MURDER TRIAL

All the Evidence for the State is Now In.

STEVENS ON WITNESS STAND.

Claims He Shot Burke in Self-Defense—Well Known Salesman Wanted for Embezzlement—Death of Old Resident of Stark County.

Canton, March 14.—All of the evidence for the state in the Stevens murder case has been presented and Stevens, the accused, was placed in the stand Wednesday morning. He told his story in a straightforward manner and his testimony could not be broken down by cross examination. He brought profound silence when he said: "I had to shoot; there was nothing else left for me to do. God knows this, Joseph Burk knew this and so did I. It was my life or his, and in this belief I pulled the trigger." The trial will be completed before the week is out.

A special officer has been sent from the Canton police court to Toledo to bring back a man by the name of C. B. Robinson, who is wanted here to answer to a charge of embezzling the funds belonging to the American Specialty Company, operating in this city. Robinson has been acting as their salesman and it is alleged by members of the company that he had been making some collections of which no accounting has been given to the home office. Robinson is no stranger in Canton, having resided here for awhile and did work in both Massillon and Alliance.

Catherine A. Cail, aged 63 years, who has spent her entire life within the borders of Stark county, died at the family residence, 400 West Ninth street, Tuesday night at 12 o'clock, a complication of diseases being the cause of her death. The deceased had been confined to her bed for about fourteen months. Mrs. Cail was the wife of R. J. Cail and for the past twenty-eight years she has been a resident of Canton. Beside her husband, she leaves one son, Henry A. Cail, of Chicago, and one daughter, Mrs. Flora E. Wolfe, of Westchester, O. She leaves two sisters, Mrs. Emma F. Bachtel, of Canton, and Mrs. Mary Swank, of New Berlin, and one brother, Henry Spohnauer, of Bolton, Kan. Mrs. Cail was born in Bethlehem township, Stark county, being a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Spohnauer, well known to many of the older residents of the county.

Mrs. Ella Metzger, wife of August H. Metzger, died at the family home, 607 Louis avenue, Tuesday night, looking being the cause. The deceased leaves a husband and three small children, and was about 27 years of age. She was a daughter of Mrs. Mary Anthony, living at 807 Meyer avenue. She was a member of the Catholic church and well known in the city. The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

A man named Reese, who, it is said, has been an inmate of the Massillon state hospital, but who himself claims to be from South Dakota, was picked up by the police here yesterday and sent to the county infirmary, suffering with paralysis.

John Wilson was sent to the workhouse for twenty days and given a fine of \$5 and costs for stealing twenty pounds of copper wire from the street railway company.

The street railway company will erect signal lights at Eighth street in order to stop cars and prevent collisions with the fire department in case of fire. The firemen operate the lights when leaving the house.

MINERS AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Majority of Delegates Believe a Strike Will be Called.

Indianapolis, March 14.—(By Associated Press.)—The session of the international executive board of the United Mine Workers of America began today, and the miners' special convention will meet tomorrow. Practically all the delegates will be in the city tonight. The indications are that there will be about one thousand delegates in attendance. All the delegates that have arrived seem to be convinced of the fact that a grave situation confronts them and a majority believe there will be a strike April 1.

Do you want to exchange a bicycle for something else you may want? Try The Independent exchange column; three times for a quarter.

PATTISON GIVEN FREE HAND

Herrick's Recess Appointments Are Turned Down by Ohio Senate.

Columbus, O., March 14.—A caucus of the Democratic senators has decided to relieve all committees of the recess appointments of Gov. Herrick at once and reject the entire list of appointments—Democrats and Republicans alike. There are 68 such appointments pending. The rejection of the appointments will leave Gov. Pattison free to make new appointments as soon as he wishes, the present incumbent holding on until he does so.

Among the most important offices that will thus be made vacant, are these: State railroad commissioner, state labor commissioner, state shop inspector, state care of soldier claims, state insurance commissioner, state fire marshal, state printer and the two state oil inspectors.

The only Democrat who will be thus removed from a remunerative office is J. W. Dover of Urichsville, father of Elmer Dover and a trustee of the Mansfield reformatory. The other Democrats who will fall by this decision are members of institution boards.

The house by a vote of 66 to 46 passed the Alkin bill, increasing the Dow tax imposed upon saloons from \$350 to \$1,000. The bill goes to the senate.

A bill introduced by Senator Howe of Cleveland, providing for the establishment of civil service in the charitable and penal institutions of the state, and certain state departments, was defeated in the senate.

Other bills passed by house: Requiring attorney general to enforce the long and short haul sections of railroad statutes, to require one year experience before a coal miner may have control of mine room; authorizing employment of library organizer; to establish legislative reference department where bills may be drafted for members by experts; requiring crew of six for through freight trains of over 50 cars.

Bills passed by senate: Requiring railroads to equip cars with automatic couplers; fixing minimum salary of \$40 a month for country school teachers; providing penalties for refusal of insurance company to produce their books where violation of law is charged.

The Roberts house bill prohibiting the sale of liquor in or near dance halls or skating rinks was defeated in the senate.

Gov. Pattison denies the report that he is opposed to the Jones bill, providing for residence local option by petition. He favors the bill.

DEATH BEHIND SCENES

Actor Drinks Poison Because Actress Slights His Love.

Washington, March 14.—William Thomas of Saginaw, Mich., a member of the chorus of the "Wonderland" company, performing at the Columbia theater here, committed suicide last night by drinking carbolic acid while the play was in progress.

Thomas was an admirer of Ida Gordon, a 16-year-old girl, also a member of the company, and who is said to live in New York. The suicide was caused by disappointment because she would not reciprocate his attentions. After the show was over, Miss Gordon went to the hospital to which Thomas had been removed, and on seeing his body said: "I did not know he thought so much of me. I did not mean to break his heart. He misjudged me." Thomas was 22 years old.

The couple were in the property room of the theater. Thomas sat on the side of a table with a goblet in one hand and a bottle in the other. Pouring out the poison, he accused her of playing with his affections and saying, "Good bye, old girl," drank the poison before she could stop him.

The play continued uninterrupted, the audience not being aware of what had transpired.

PLAYWRIGHT MURDERED

Louis Delange Found Dead After Visit From Stranger.

New York, March 14.—Louis Delange, a playwright, whose home was formerly in Philadelphia, was found dead in his room in West 142d street when his brother went to awaken him. His throat had been cut.

The police believe he met his death by foul play. They base their suspicions on a statement made by the dead man's sister-in-law, Mrs. Alexander C. Delange. About 4 o'clock in the morning she heard the playwright, who lived in the same apartment house, come home and go to his room. Some one accompanied him. Shortly after he entered the room Mrs. Delange heard sounds of quarreling and thinks that she also heard a scuffle. Then she heard her brother-in-law's voice exclaim: "Oh God, don't do that!" Going to the hallway she saw a young man leave the playwright's room and go out of the house. This man, Mrs. Delange said, acted as if intoxicated. She listened and hearing nothing more from her brother's room went back to bed.

May Avoid It.

"Whither, dear friend?"
"To Africa."
"Are you crazy? One hundred and thirty degrees in the shade!"
"But I need not go in the shade."—Elegance Blatter.

TAFT RAPS BOSSISM

With Roosevelt He Accepts Membership in Cincinnati Anti-Cox Club.

GIVES REMARKABLE ADVICE

Says Party Regularity Is a Good Thing, But—Municipal Politics Has No Natural Relation to National. Rejoices at Cox's Defeat.

Cincinnati, March 14.—President Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft were last night unanimously elected honorary members of the Roosevelt Republican club of this city. This club is a new organization formed after the recent election as an instrument for the maintenance of a Republican organization, "opposed to bossism and machine politics."

In a long letter of acceptance of the honor for himself and President Roosevelt, Secretary Taft makes some striking statements. Referring to the recent defeat of George B. Cox as a political leader in this city, the secretary says that this a great step toward good municipal government, "but its benefit may be largely lost if the people put themselves on the back with the pleasant idea that the machine is broken up and that the future will take care of itself. The truth is that the victory will be worse than fruitless unless some means are devised to make its effects permanent. It is idle to hope that people may be aroused at every political contest to defeat machine states unless there are counter organizations made up of young men actuated by the patriotic desire to select only good candidates."

He advises against the club becoming a "better than thou" association, which he says would defeat its own object by its exclusiveness and lack of practical sense. Continuing he says:

"The assistance of men of honesty and character who were associated, more or less, with the machine when it seemed all powerful, but really rejoice now at what seems its downfall, ought not to be rejected if you find it offered in good faith."

"The members of such a club as the Roosevelt club, although an orthodox Republican organization, may very well decline to support the candidates of its own party, if such candidates are plainly lacking in the qualifications according to the standard which they may properly set for the selection of public officers. Still it is well to use a wise discretion in bolting. The important question will always be in what way you can secure and exercise the greatest influence for good, and you cannot afford in practical politics (and there is no other politics) to ignore the strength which adherence to regularity gives you as a club in working reforms within the party."

"The conduct of municipal affairs has no natural relation to the conduct of national affairs, and while it does not seem possible to eliminate from municipal elections the system of nominating party tickets, there ought certainly be cultivated a much wider spirit of independence at municipal elections in the scratching of improper candidates selected by either party than is likely to be ever exercised with reference to state or national elections."

TAKE OVER MORE LINES

Pennsylvania to Annex Southwest Branch and Allegheny Valley.

Philadelphia, March 14.—The principal business transacted at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania railroad was the adoption of a resolution authorizing the acquisition of additional lines. For this purpose the directors were authorized to issue from time to time the remaining capital stock not required by present outstanding convertible bonds. The issuable capital stock amounts to \$18,000,000. The roads to be acquired are the

Southwest Pennsylvania railway, which extends through the coke region from Greensburg to Connellsville and Uniontown; the York Haven & Rowenna railroad, a link in the freight line from York Haven to Glenloch, and the Allegheny Valley railway, forming a connection between the main line at Pittsburg and the Erie road at Driftwood.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, March 13.—Reports of additional snow in the winter wheat section of the United States caused a break of more than a cent a bushel in the price of wheat in the local market today. At the close wheat for May delivery showed a net loss of 1 1/2. Corn was down 1/4 @ 3/4. Oats were unchanged. Closing quotations: Wheat, May, 77 1/2; corn, May, 42 1/2 @ 42 3/4; oats, May, 29 1/2.

PITTSBURG MARKETS—MARCH 13

Corn—New yellow shelled, 45 1/2 @ 46; new high mixed, 47 1/2 @ 48 1/2; new yellow ear, 49 @ 49 1/2.
Oats—No. 2 white, 35 1/2 @ 35 3/4; No. 3, 34 1/2 @ 35.
Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$12.75 @ 13; No. 2, \$11.50 @ 12; No. 1 clover, \$8.50 @ 9; No. 1 mixed, \$9.75 @ 10.25.
Eggs—Selected, 17 @ 15.
Butter—Prints, 30 @ 30 1/2; tubs, 29 @ 29 1/2; dairy, 20 @ 21.
Cheese—New York full cream, new, 14 1/2 @ 15; Ohio full cream, 14 1/2 @ 15; Wisconsin Swiss, 15 @ 15 1/2; Limberger, new, 13 1/2 @ 14.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, \$5.75 @ 6.10; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, \$3.65 @ 4.25; fat, smooth, dry fed, light steers, \$4.15 @ 4.55; choice milch cows, \$4.00 @ 5.00; medium to good milch cows, \$2.00 @ 3.50; good, fat smooth handy butchers' bulls, \$4 @ 4.35; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, \$5.50 @ 6.00; feed steers, common to good quality, \$2 @ 3.50; fair to choice stockers, \$2.25 @ 3.40.

Calves—Veals, good to choice, \$8 @ 8.75; veals, fair to good, \$6.50 @ 7.75; heavy and thin calves, \$3 @ 5.50.

Hogs—Good to prime heavy, \$6.55 @ 6.60; choice medium weights, \$6.60; best heavy Yorkers, \$6.60; good light Yorkers, \$6.45 @ 6.60; pigs, good to prime, \$6.20 @ 6.35.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$5.60 @ 6; good to choice mixed, \$5 @ 5.50; fair to good mixed, \$4.25 @ 5; culls and common, \$3 @ 4.

MASSILLON MARKET

(This report is corrected daily.)
The following is the paying price in Massillon Wednesday, March 14, '06:

Country butter, per lb. 25-28
Eggs, per dozen 14
Chickens, h. e. per lb. 8-10
Chickens, spring, dressed 12-14
Chickens, broilers 10-12
Potatoes, per bushel 60

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:
Wheat 77
Hay, loose, per ton \$9 to \$10
Hay, baled, per ton \$9 to \$10
Oats, per bushel 32
Corn, per bushel 50

CHINESE PUNISHED.

Men Who Attacked an American Mission are Beheaded.

Canton, March 14.—(By Associated Press.)—The leader of the rebels in Kuang Si province and three others who were implicated in an attack on the house of the Rev. Dr. Andrew Beattie, an American missionary at Beattie, in February, were beheaded March 12.

Card of Thanks.

I wish in this way to express my heartfelt gratitude to the friends and neighbors who showed kindness to my self and children at the time of our recent affliction. The death of my wife, Mrs. Nora Murray, occurred at Cheyenne, Wyo., on Thursday, March 8. Mrs. Murray went to Cheyenne last September in hope of regaining her health. The body was brought to Massillon and the funeral occurred Thursday morning from St. Joseph's church. I thank my friends from the bottom of my heart for the kindness shown me.
Joseph Murray.

A quarter invested in THE INDEPENDENT'S "Want Columns" always brings results

DO YOU WHY U SHUD BY A LURE

Groceries at the L. O. L. P. Store?

Because that store will save you money on every purchase: not only today, but tomorrow and every day following.
Fresh Hen Fruit, only 16 cents per dozen
Baker's Chocolate, you always pay 50c a pound elsewhere, ours at 35c
Granulated Sugar, 5c per pound—we were the first Store in the city to sell Sugar at 5c per pound. Watch us—we will be the last to raise the price.
Family White Fish—everybody else sells them at 55c a pair, ours at 60c
TEAS, TTTT—If you drink them at all, why "not drink the best"? We have the exclusive sale of the famous QUEEN BEE Brand, which we buy direct from the importers. These Teas are all Tea, no dirt and rubbish in them at all, so common in nearly all other Teas.
COFFEES—Wood's Boston Coffee, once tried, always used. Contains all the purity, strength and rich flavor which other coffees all lack. Properly roasted, not burned.
Your orders will all receive courteous and prompt attention, and the best quality of everything at the lowest prices in the city. A trial order will convince.

Highest Cash Prices Paid for Produce.

The Oakland Grocery, L. O. L. P.

78 S. Erie St. Both Phones

AFTER YEARS OF SEPARATION.

J. C. Stanton and Divorced
Wife are Reunited.

PARTED EIGHTEEN YEARS AGO.

Groom Stricken With Paralysis
Several Days Ago Sent for
His Divorced Wife, a Recon-
ciliation was Effected and
Their Marriage Took Place in
Aultman Hospital.

Canton, March 12.—A tale of undying love was terminated in a happy manner when J. C. Stanton and his first wife effected a reconciliation at Aultman hospital Saturday night and were shortly after reunited. Mr. Stanton, for many years engaged in Canton real estate business, was removed to Aultman hospital Wednesday, suffering with a stroke of paralysis. His condition was regarded as serious, and believing it to be probably his last illness, his one ambition, he states, was to become reunited with the woman who had first won his heart. His son, John K. Stanton, who makes his home with his mother, was communicated with and immediately Mrs. Stanton left for Canton. She was hurried to Aultman hospital, a reconciliation was effected and shortly after Mr. and Mrs. Stanton again became man and wife. The marriage was performed by the Rev. O. B. Milligan, of the First Presbyterian church, in the presence of several of the hospital attendants. Mr. Stanton, unable to be out of bed, took the vows propped up with pillows. Mr. Stanton was first married to Miss Katherine K. Levin, of Newcastle, Pa., twenty-four years ago. They lived together for six years. A quarrel arose and they separated, her parents' home with her son. In a short time Mr. Stanton married Miss Anna Boerner, who died seven years later. For six years he remained single. Mrs. Stanton has remained single ever since their separation until their remarriage. Mrs. Stanton said that she and Mr. Stanton had been taking of a reconciliation for about a year, and that she was not surprised to receive the message calling her to Canton. "The reason," said Mrs. Stanton, "we were not married sooner was just because we couldn't get together. His serious illness hurried things along considerably. I shall remain here and do all I can to nurse him back to health. We will reside in Canton after his recovery."

AT MURRAY SCHOOL.

Teachers of Perry Township to
Hold an Institute March 15.

The teachers of Perry township will hold an institute Friday afternoon and evening, March 16, at the Murray school house. Programme:
"The Influence of the Community Upon the School," William H. Hill.
Discussion, W. P. Walter.
Paper, "Hygiene and Health in the School," William H. Sheetz.
Discussion, I. F. Dice.
"Text Books," J. E. McFarren.
Discussion, Ira F. Smith.
"The Valuable Class Teacher," Ruth M. Grant.
Discussion, G. H. Walter.
"Mensuration Illustrated," E. G. Bowers.
Discussion, Prof. T. J. Teeple.

OBITUARY.

MRS. BARBARA RUSS.

Mrs. Barbara Russ, aged 59 years, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Harry Smith, corner of Cherry and Akron streets, at 6:30 Sunday morning, after an illness of three months. Death was caused by enlargement of the liver. The funeral will take place from St. Mary's church at 8:30 Tuesday morning. Mrs. Russ was born in Warttemberg, Germany, but had lived in Massillon for the past twenty-four years, and was well known among the German residents of the vicinity. Her husband, Conrad Russ, died thirteen years ago. The deceased is survived by seven children. They are Mrs. Rose Smith, Joseph Russ and Charles Russ, of Massillon; Mrs. Gertrude Herzog, of Canton; Clinton Russ, of Wooster; Michael Russ, of Pittsburg, and Casper Russ, of St. Louis.

Come to THE INDEPENDENT office for your job printing.

MEETING NEXT SUNDAY.

The Rev. C. W. Recard Will De-
liver an Address.

The Rev. C. W. Recard, of Canton, will give an address before another mass meeting, which will be held in the First Reformed church, on the west side, next Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The meeting has been called by the committee of laymen of the various churches, which is attempting to arouse sentiment looking to the better enforcement of laws and ordinances.

The original committee met Monday evening and discussed the situation. Reports from persons who are circulating signature papers showed that fully three hundred names have been obtained. The papers are still in circulation and the committee hopes to receive the signatures of five hundred voters. As yet the original committee has not called a meeting of the signers of the organization papers. This will not be done until further attempts have been made to increase the number of signatures. A permanent organization will be made after the papers have been more generally circulated.

PREPARING FOR GREAT STRUGGLE

Operators and Miners are
Still Far Apart.

MINERS DEMAND AN INCREASE.

The Operators are Having Dis-
agreements--Miners' Conven-
tion Opens Next Thursday--
Joint Conference Will Follow
Next Week.

The approaching miners' convention in Indianapolis, which will be called to order next Thursday, has caused many rumors to be in circulation, not only in the Massillon district, but also in other districts. The miners will be in session two or three days and their meeting will be followed by a joint meeting of the operators and miners, when the great question of a continuance of work in the United States or a general strike will be settled.

President Legg, of the miners' union of the Massillon district, reiterates his statement that the miners of Massillon will not be in favor of a settlement unless an advance in the wage scale is given by the operators. Such have been the instructions given the delegates and with this in mind the delegates will work to carry out what they believe to be right.

As from the start of the agitation connected with a strike, there still comes disquieting rumors from the Pittsburgh district. Influences not known to the general public have been at work to induce the operators one way or another. The latest rumor is that the independent mine operators will not stand with the Pittsburgh Coal Company in offering an advance of 5.55 per cent in the wage scale. The Ohio, Illinois and Indiana operators have expressed themselves as opposed to any advance. The Pittsburgh Coal Company says it will be willing to give an advance of 5.55 per cent. The miners are all in favor of an advance. The instructions given the Massillon delegates does not stipulate any percentage of advance. The anthracite operators are opposed to the union while the bituminous operators have long recognized the union. The warring factions will meet one week from Tuesday in joint conference.

NEARBY TOWNS.

NAVARRE.

Navarre, March 13.—Mr. and Mrs. John G. Warwick will celebrate their silver wedding anniversary at their residence here on Thursday evening. About one hundred guests are expected. Supper is to be served at the residence, followed by a dance at the Navarre house.

WILMOT.

Wilmot, March 13.—Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Newcomer left Thursday morning for a visit of several days in Cleveland. Mrs. O. C. Ricksecker is a Cleveland visitor.

Thomas Brooks Fletcher is to give the "extra" number of the Wilmot lecture course on Friday, March 23. The subject will be "The Martyrdom of Fools."

SPECIAL LOW RATES

To all points in Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and British Columbia, February 15th to April 7th, 1906. Round Trip Excursion Tickets on special days. Write at once for information and maps to R. F. SCHWARTZ, Traveling Agent, Wisconsin Central R'y, 407 Traction Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

For Over Sixty Years

WINSLOW'S GUM SYRUP has been used for children's ailments. It soothes the child, softens the gums, always relieves pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

UNCLE JOE FORGETFUL

Has Neglected Resolution For
Direct Vote on Senators.

THERE IS STILL TIME, HOWEVER

Aldrich as a "Gum Shoe" Leader.
Williams Invited to Seances Only.
Senator Long Indulges in Rhetorical Vinegar—A Spooner Idiosyncrasy.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.
Washington, March 14.—[Special.]—Although congress has been in session more than three months the house of representatives has not yet passed its joint resolution proposing to amend the constitution by having senators elected by a direct vote of the people. "It is an oversight," said one of the older senators, "or it is an evidence that the senate has been conducting itself in a manner more satisfactory to the house than usual. Some morning when Uncle Joe is dissatisfied with the way we perform over here he will have the resolution passed and send it over to us." For many years the resolution has been passed unanimously and without debate by the house, but it does not even get a report in the senate. "Should the house pass such a resolution in this congress," said Senator Burrows, chairman of the senate committee on privileges and elections, "we will give them a very prompt report from this committee."

"A nice adverse report?" I asked.

"A nice adverse report," he replied.

And beyond a few speeches in the senate that is as far as the proposition to change the method of electing senators will get at this session.

When Aldrich is Busy.

When Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island is busy it means that something is going on, that there are "things doing" about the senate, as one man puts it. Since the railroad rate bill was reported Aldrich has been very active, and the impression seems to be that this activity bodes no good to that most important measure. It is an old story that Aldrich goes about with, chloroform bottle and administers a dose here and there to senators. That is a senate joke. But it is a fact that Aldrich is seen everywhere, on both sides of the chamber, in earnest conference with first one and then another senator, and all the time those who watch him are convinced that he is urging amendments to the Hepburn bill. All the time he maintains a smiling countenance and shows not the least sign of defeat. To look at him one would think he was quite confident of success.

Williams and the Rules Committee.

Representative Williams of Mississippi and Representative Gardner of Massachusetts were wrangling over free hides, and there was quite a give and take debate.

"Let's have a little experience meeting here," said Williams.

"A modus vivendi," said Champ Clark.

Gardner went on to say something about "the committee on rules, of which the gentleman from Mississippi is a member."

"Nominally, nominally," interjected Williams.

And sometimes invited to the meetings, I presume," continued Gardner.

"I am invited to the seances," replied Williams, "but never consulted about the spiritualistic appearances."

As to Santa Claus.

Williams went on to show how hard it was to get anything done looking to changing the tariff with the Republican leaders all arrayed against it.

"Then you do not think it a practical question?" asked Gardner.

"It is practical if you Republicans who say you are in favor of it would coerce your leaders."

"If the gentleman says it could be done," sneeringly remarked Gardner, "may I be excused for asking him if he believes in Santa Claus?"

"I do in a way," answered Williams, adding, "I believe in it just as I believe in the New England fetic that the Republican party will revise the tariff."

All of these bright remarks were greeted with laughter and applause by the members of the house.

Senatorial Tattiness.

Senator Long had called up a bill, and Senator Kean demanded that the report be read. Senator Lodge suggested that as the report was made in lengthy an explanation be made instead of consuming the time with the report. Long made the explanation, saying that it proposed that the town of Oklahoma might use \$60,000 of the amount derived from the sale of lots for improvements in the town. "I hope," he concluded, with some show of sarcasm, "that this explanation will prove satisfactory to the senator from New Jersey."

"The senator from New Jersey," responded Kean, accenting the words he had repeated, "has no objection whatever to the bill, but he thinks it is just as well when people are trying to get some money to have some explanation why it should be done."

"I am pleased to know," said Long, with tartness, "that my explanation is satisfactory to the senator from New Jersey."

Spooner Wants Things New.

Spooner wants his paper before any one else has read it. He wants his magazines uncut, and he will not read them after other people have been through them. It is said that duplicate copies of newspapers which other members of the family read are taken at the Spooner house, and the uncut magazines are saved for him.

1,100 DEAD BODIES STREW GALLERIES

French Mine Disaster Grows
Into Ghastly Dimensions
as Hours Pass.

CAVE OF DEATH INACCESSIBLE

5,000 Women and Children Widowed
and Orphaned at One Fell Stroke
of Destroying Angel—Government
Comes to Relief of Stricken Ones.

Paris, March 12.—The worst fears as to the enormity of the mine disaster in the Courrières district of Pas-de-Calais have been realized. The death list numbers 1,100 and the whole of the region stands appalled at the terrible tragedy, which has brought sorrow to 6,000 fathers, mothers, wives and children.

The last great mine disaster in France occurred in 1885 when 293 persons were killed and 80 injured; but that and all others sink into insignificance before Courrières.

The vast camp is under military guard, 400 soldiers having arrived there to assist in holding in check the crowds of distressed mourners. For a time hope had been held out to the people that tappings on pipes by the imprisoned men had been heard, but gradually this hope vanished and the people demanded admission to see the bodies, and even threatened to break through the cordon of troops, who had the greatest difficulty in keeping the crowds from the pit. One man named Sylvestre succeeded in entering the mine; but he never returned. It is believed he groped about inside until he was overcome by the gases and perished. It is reported that a rescue party numbering 40 has been cut off by the caving in of one of the galleries.

Government Will Vote Aid.

Minister of Public Works Gautier, Minister of the Interior Dubief and the secretary of President Fallieres remain on the ground endeavoring to comfort the distressed families of the miners. President Fallieres has given \$2,000 to aid in relief measures. The ministry will add a further sum to this and the chamber of deputies will be asked to vote \$100,000 for the purpose of alleviating distress.

Ministers Gautier and Dubief have received complete details of the catastrophe from M. Lavaurs, the director of the mine. "Of 1,900 miners who were down in the pits when the explosion occurred," he said, "673 were working in pit number four; 482 were in pit number three, 571 in pit number 2, and the remainder in pit number 10. "Those rescued were taken out as follows: From pit number 4, 190; from pit number 3, 15 escaped through pit number 11; 490 came up from pit number 2, and 74 from pit number 10. A number of these were injured and some of them have died since. At the present moment over 1,000 remain imprisoned."

Another director declared that the imprisoned men number 1,100 men.

Believes All Are Dead.

Minister Dubief inquired: "Have you still any hope?" To this the director replied: "No, I believe all of them are dead."

This was whispered into the ear of the minister in order that his words might not be overheard by the pale-faced miners who stood anxiously about the mine building waiting for an official view on the state of affairs. Then the ministers listened to a graphic description of the scene in the mine by Leon Cerf, one of the men rescued and who still is suffering from the terrible effects of his experience.

"I was working with a gang when the explosion occurred. The foreman immediately shouted for us to follow him, and dashing into a recess in the gallery, we were followed by a blast of poisonous gases which rushed by, however, without affecting us. We remained there for eight hours when, feeling that suffocation was gradually coming upon us, we attempted to escape. We crawled in single file toward the shaft, but several of the men dropped dead on the way, including my son and the foreman. I carried by nephew on my back for 40 minutes and succeeded in saving him. It took us four hours to reach the shaft."

Mine Building Used as Morgue.

For the time being the mine building has been transferred into a mortuary chamber, and all about in it lie the carbonized and almost unrecognizable bodies of miners which were taken there as they were brought up from the mine.

Heartrending scenes are witnessed about the mouth of the pit No. 4, where Mine Ministers Dubief and Gautier and the bands of rescuers are continually descending and returning with bodies. The women with children in their arms attempt to break through the cordon of troops which form a lane through which the body-bearers proceed to the mortuary chamber. Sometimes the burden consists of a mere heap of burnt flesh and in nearly every case the body is terribly lacerated. Only one-half of the bodies recovered have been identified.

Despite the danger incurred, the volunteers, who include a number of those who were successful in escaping at the time of the explosion, do not hesitate to descend the shaft.

Some of them have been down more than a dozen times. One of them after having brought up 14 bodies was suffocated the next attempt and it is feared that other fatalities among the volunteers will follow, as the air in the mines is still impregnated with noxious gases. A number of the men engaged in rescue work have already been brought to the surface unconscious and as they were driven to their homes in closed carriages, the women followed and broke the windows, suspecting that bodies were being hurried away.

Survivors Relate Experiences.

Several miners have come up from pit 11, which is connected with pit No. 3. They effected their escape by means of a ladder, and as they came from the mouth of the pit they appeared to be bordering on madness. All of them were more or less injured. When asked about their comrades, one of them said: "It is horrible. All of them are dead."

A young miner who escaped from pit No. 4, where about 500 men remain, said: "I was working about 50 feet from the shaft. Suddenly I felt a puff of hot gases and started toward the shaft. I was half suffocated and was unable to advance further because of the fumes. Finally, however, I succeeded in reaching the cage and came up in it. After the blast I neither heard nor saw more of my comrades, and I believe that all in that gallery in which I was working are dead."

Another miner said: "It is indescribable. Everything was demolished or has fallen in. I saw bodies lying in piles. My son is below."

One rescuer has asserted that he heard voices in the mine, and others found two horses still living. This gives rise to hope that some of the men are still living.

Galleries Blocked With Debris.

Replying to an inquiry as to whether hope remained for the finding of more men alive in the mine, an engineer who had been down the shaft said: "It is scarcely possible. The state of the galleries is such that clearing them will be a difficult task, while the flames were so fierce that many of the victims must have been reduced to ashes."

The engineers are endeavoring to devise means for locating the dangerous zone in the mine and aerating the galleries. The shaft of pit No. 3 is completely blocked and the authorities are considering the advisability of dropping a heavy mass of metal down the shaft in order to clear it and thus enable them to descend and learn the worst.

LAUGHED AT JUDGE

MILLIONAIRE GATES IS BEFORE
COURT ON CHARGE OF
AUTO SPEEDING.

New York, March 12.—"Mr. Gates, I have heard of you before. You are a man of Wall street with millions and you think that you can do what you please. When you men have money you think you can do anything. Instead, men of your class should be an example to the community."

These cutting remarks were addressed today by Magistrate Leroy Crane in Morrisania police court, to Charles G. Gates, son of John W. Gates, the financier, who had been arrested for speeding his automobile in the Bronx.

Mr. Gates smiled, whereupon the court said: "This is a great occasion for you to laugh. Laugh if you want to now. Such men as you think you can do as you like. You can't do it here, Mr. Gates."

"I have heard of your automobile exploits before, Mr. Gates. Now you are here before me, and I am glad of it. The more money you have when you come here the harder I shall punish you."

"Your Honor," put in Mr. Gates, "I stand as high in this community as any one. Because I am the son of a successful father I should not for that reason be criticised."

"In the minds of men like you," went on the magistrate, "money creates the idea that you can do what you please."

"I obey the law," replied Mr. Gates, "and there is no good evidence of my charge on which I am arraigned."

"I am passing on the evidence here," said Magistrate Crane. "I will hold you in \$300 bail for trial."

APPEAL TO AMERICA

5,000 Hungarians Protest Against
Tyranny of Francis Joseph.

New York, March 12.—Five thousand Hungarians attended a mass meeting in the Grand Central palace to protest against the act of Emperor-King Francis Joseph in dissolving the Hungarian parliament. Resolutions were adopted condemning "the dastardly attempts of the crown and its hirelings to deprive the Magyar people of their constitutional rights and liberties," and calling upon the "great, free and liberty-loving American nation to open its heart again to the people of Louis Kossuth as it did 54 years ago, and by its good will to aid the Magyars in establishing a government of the people."

Road Agent Secures Small Booty.

San Jose, Cal., March 12.—A Mount Hamilton (Lick conservatory) stage was held up at Grand View. Daniel Howard and wife of Brockton, Mass., and other eastern tourists occupied the stage. The two highwaymen secured \$6 in cash and a gold watch and other jewelry.

Miss Anthony Has Sinking Spell.

Rochester, N. Y., March 12.—Miss Susan B. Anthony is very low and is not expected to survive many hours.

ALL EYES ON SENATE

JUGGLING WITH RAILROAD RATE
'BILL WILL OCCUPY THE
AUGUST BODY.

The only visible object on the horizon of the United States senate is the railroad rate bill. This measure is now on the calendar as the unfinished business, which gives it the right of way over every other subject each day after 2 o'clock. Ordinarily bills like this pertaining to general legislation give place to appropriation bills, and doubtless the railroad bill would be temporarily sidetracked for them if a request to that effect should be made, but unless the railroad bill remains undisposed of longer than anyone counts upon, no effort will be made to displace it even temporarily with the supply bills, for the senate is a unit in its desire to have the matter disposed of at the earliest practicable moment.

The only positive predictions that can be made concerning the course of the bill is that during the present week Senator Tillman, who has it in charge, will make a written report on it; that there will be a number of speeches for and against the measure and that the efforts to amend it will proceed. There may be said to be three divisions in the senate, the first, standing for the bill as it came from the house; the second, demanding a provision for a review of the findings of the interstate commerce commission of a character that will remove the entire question from the commission without leaving its ruling in force; and the third, granting a review, but maintaining the orders of the commission in effect until a final disposition of the question is reached in the courts. These will be the vital questions from the beginning to the end of the controversy. Indeed it may be confidently asserted that if an agreement could be arrived at immediately on the question of review a vote could be taken without further discussion except for home consumption. But until there is an approach to an understanding an animated if not acrimonious debate may be expected.

There is division on these points on the Democratic as well as the Republican side of the chamber and it looks as if most of the amendments to be suggested would come from the minority members. To Senator Bailey many of the senators in both parties are looking for a solution of the problem by the amendment which he is understood to be preparing. He will make an effort to frame a provision which will grant a review by the courts and at the same time prevent the suspension of the commission's orders until the courts enter their final decrees in given cases. This will not entirely meet the demands of the more radical advocates of the jurisdiction of the courts but some of them will accept it.

There is an effort to reach an agreement on a provision that would require the roads to deposit the difference between their rates and those fixed by the commission until the final disposition of cases by the courts.

The discussion of the subject will commence with a speech by Senator Gulberson today and will be continued by Senator Simmons on Tuesday and by Senator Rayner on Wednesday. Senator Tillman is not contemplating a set speech on the bill at an early day, but will participate actively in the debate all the time. He will present his formal written report on the bill during the week. Senator Aldrich is among those who will be heard later. It is also understood that Senators Knox, Cullom, Elkins, Teller, Lodge and others are preparing to take part in the controversy.

The house of representatives this week will enter upon a protracted discussion of ways and means to restrict the expenditure of appropriations for the support of the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government to the exact and specific purposes for which they are made. This discussion will be incident to the consideration of the appropriation bill for these branches carrying \$29,134,181.

Chairman Tawney of the appropriation committee estimates it will take ten days to dispose of the bill. Its consideration will begin Tuesday, Monday being the District of Columbia day, with nine local bills to be disposed of.

GASSER DEFIES PUNY MEN

Another Attempt to Bottle Up Escap-
ing Fluid Fails.

Caney, Kans., March 12.—An attempt to cap the great well six miles from Caney, which has been burning thousands of feet of gas daily since Feb. 23, was made and failed.

When an immense steel hood was run up to within 25 feet of the well the truck carrying the crane needed to raise the hood left the rails. At about the same time a steam pump used to force water upon the men while they worked broke down. So intense was the heat near the truck that the men could not approach close enough to raise it.

Towboat Sinks, Chambermaid Drowns.

Braddock, Pa., March 12.—Miss Christine Dempsey, chambermaid on the towboat Tom Lysle, was drowned when the boat careened and sank in the Monongahela river at this place.

Lake Shore to Use Gasoline Motors.

Cleveland, March 12.—The Lake Shore railroad is having built 75 gasoline motors at the Collinwood shops and they will soon be installed for suburban traffic.



Some men farm their land as some women make their bread—they give it a running start, then leave it to shift for itself.

People practice economy a good deal as they wear their good clothes—some do it every day, while others reveal it only on special occasions.

The municipal ownership idea certainly has a hold on Germany when its newspapers advocate the raising of swine by the city to supply the need demand.

The walking over rough and muddy ways in our goings and comings is not unlike this life's pathway. But by stepping high and sure we can compass much that is disagreeable and forbidding without either slipping or becoming spattered.

On rolling and hilly lands under the plow in a regular rotation of crops nothing so well prevents the washing of the soil as to have it well filled with clover roots, and nothing else will be so good for the crop as a source of humus and fertility.

There is not going to be much hope for the man who is content to raise twenty-five bushels of corn to the acre on land that will as easily produce more than twice that amount. Twenty-five bushels of corn on hundred dollar an acre land is too much of a paradox to long survive.

In the hill countries where the land is under the plow it is good policy to keep all the draws and natural waterways in sod, even if the fields are thereby broken up. The water must find a way off during heavy rains, and where these waterways are under the plow the loss by erosion is very great.

'Tis funny what little things will make us show the white feather sometimes. We can tackle the big jobs with courage, vim and even enthusiasm, but we recoil from some of the minor calls of duty with an unconquerable dread. It is these same little things that act as our disciplinarians, wearing down the rough corners and refining the uneven surfaces of our natures.

The little brown owl which has its home in your barn or in the hollow tree by your house is the best mouse and rat catcher around your place, worth more than even the cats and dogs. Neither will he ever bother your poultry, so don't be foolish enough to shoot him or let any one else do so. He will also keep the sparrows thinned out, for he knows how to get them after they have gone to roost.

Although possessed of the largest forest area of any country in the world, Siberia imported all the timber used for the construction of the eastern end of the Transiberian railway from this country, chiefly from Oregon. The United States can ill afford to export lumber, as its rapidly diminishing forest reserves clearly indicate. A far better plan would be for her to import and give her native timber a chance to restore itself.

It is an old saying that a cat has nine lives, but a little observation of man and his habits and mode of life would indicate that he has sixteen. After years of hard work, dissipation and disregard of all the rules of health we still see man living out his fourscore years and ten, often full of travail and sorrow, which he would gladly have been freed from years before. It would almost seem in some cases that man, like the old house dog gone toothless and blind, is a happier dead than alive.

There is many a man in our larger cities drawing his \$2 or less per day who would be vastly better off if he could locate himself in the country where food is cheaper and of better quality and where pure air and sunshine are free to all. Likewise his children would be healthier in body and mind and be more likely to turn out good citizens than if boxed up in some dingy tenement in the cities midst vice and crime and deprived of the birthrights which it is God's intention should be free to all.

The tendency of modern methods of education is to stuff the head and neglect the hand. The well educated boy or girl is one who not only knows something, but one who can do something, a combination of the active brain and the dextrous hand. The introduction of classes in manual training in our public schools is a move which cannot be commended too highly, and we are pleased to note that with this is being incorporated training in domestic science for the girls. The objective point of all education is to fit the boy or girl to care for themselves and fill a useful and honorable place in the world, and this end cannot be obtained if the training of the hand is neglected.

The first garden work in the spring to command attention is to make the hotbed, plant the early potatoes, the onions and the peas.

The ordinary plow used to cut down the drifts after heavy snowstorms has been said to work successfully, leaving the otherwise impassable roads in fine condition.

Much has been said about good seed corn and good seeds in general, but it is too much to expect good seed to do it all. Good sense, good soil and good care are also necessary essentials.

While the lack of it gives to the home a desolate appearance, there is more danger in too much shade than in none at all. Sunshine is the greatest germ destroyer yet discovered and has the advantage of costing little.

If your child has a taste for reading encourage it along right lines. A little history, biography and science along with the stories may be the means of lifting your boy from the plane of a Jack of all trades to some honorable and lucrative position.

When clover will do so much to renovate and redeem the farm, why don't more men sow it? It's hard to tell. The many don't know and won't learn. Some get discouraged and quit because their seedling fails. The few stick to it, build their soils up and make money.

The mistakes of last year's crop season should not be repeated this year, one of the most serious of which consisted in planting corn only 60 per cent of which would germinate. It is well to remember that the largest yields of corn ever obtained were the result of an even stand of corn.

There are probably no two articles upon the market today which are more generally adulterated than maple sugar and baking powder. The former is made from the juice of corn cobs and glucose and the latter from alum and various phosphates. Neither of these commodities is cheap at any price.

For an all around primary school you can't beat the little country schoolhouse, ten or more little folk and a sweet little woman to teach them. Every child may represent a separate class, but that doesn't matter. Each child has the patient, careful aid in its studies which is so largely denied it when attending the larger and graded school.

The year 1906 opens up with fair prospects for the American farmer. The nonproducers of the country are all employed at good wages, insuring good markets for all the produce which he can raise. He commences the year with a larger knowledge of how best to work his land and grow his crops than ever before. He is at last working in perfect harmony with science as applied to agriculture.

Far better off is the boy, whether in city or country, in doing some respectable work and thereby learning the value of the hours and the dollars than in school when kept there against his will. You may be sure that he is not only losing ground himself, but is an all around nuisance both to his teachers and his classmates as well. You can drive a horse to water, but you can't make him drink.

The recent act prohibiting the fencing of government lands by the great cattle companies of the southwest has resulted in some of the largest of these enterprises going out of business, a thing not at all to be deplored, as they had existed for many years only by crowding out the smaller landowner from what was rightfully his own and guilty of actual bloodshed and violence in some instances in the attempt to maintain their unlawful possessions.

The time is not far distant when the new lands, irrigated or otherwise, will be all taken up, and instead of going west the farmer will have to turn his attention to a more economical method of farming the land he has. This will mean that the roadsides will grow hay instead of weeds, that straw and hay will be more carefully stacked, that machinery will be put under some more protective cover than the heavens and that the general air of thrift and care so noticeable to one traveling in the agricultural districts of foreign lands will be more in evidence.

The co-operative ownership of registered sires is a thing which has caused not a little grief to many of those who have made the experiment. This trouble has been due in most part because proper care was not taken when the animal was purchased to prescribe the individual liability of the stockholders, with the result that some have been compelled to ante up a much larger sum than they had anticipated. Yet the principle of co-operative ownership is a good one, and, in fact, the only way in many cases that the services of a good sire can be secured.

We knew of a farmer once who got the idea in his head that he would like to hold a county office, which is a perfectly laudable ambition for the man who can afford it. The gentleman in question was popular about the county and would undoubtedly have secured the office had he not thought better of the matter and withdrawn his name, giving as a reason that during the next eight years it was up to him to make his stake and that that time was too potent for good for him to waste it in filling an office which when his term was over would leave him unfit for anything else. This man was wise beyond his generation.

DAY OF BIG THINGS.

This is an age of large things—large conceptions, large ambitions. Business promoters talk glibly of deals involving ten figures. We have our millionaires and our multimillionaires, who die but to leave their immense riches to be squandered by their children, who often have not the slightest conception of a dollar's true value. It was the apt thought of some historian who wrote upon the settlement of America that the colonists who really settled this country came from the middle class, neither the froth nor the dregs, but the real stuff that lies between. And so today it is to this same middle class that the country must look to furnish the men of the nation—the clean citizens. The effete sons of the rich are cursed with the birthright of immense gold, the spending of which kills all ambition for being and doing. In the end it is the rural communities from which the world must draw its stamina. As the mighty corporations depend upon the local producers for the material with which they feed the cities, so the nation draws each year upon the country for its quota of real men.

KEEP THE BOY THIS WAY.

To keep a boy on the farm first of all work should be made as pleasant and attractive to him as possible. He will never like the farm if he realizes that he is nothing but a chore boy to have to work with the poorest team, the oldest tools. Then giving him a small financial interest in the work which he does is a matter of the highest importance. There are far more boys driven from the farm than ever leave it voluntarily. A very good way is to give the boy an acre of land and let him have all he can raise on it. A number of old grangers have been much surprised at what their boys could do under this plan and have been given a very valuable object lesson in the possibilities of a small piece of land well tilled. You farm boys who read this ask for the use of an acre of land, pay rent for it if your father won't give it to you and try this year to see how big a crop of potatoes or corn or cabbages or squashes you can raise. Popcorn will often pay as well as or better than any other crop.

A PLAN THAT FAILED.

In an attempt to solve some of the difficulties incident to the immigration problem the experiment was tried of colonizing some of the Italian element in certain districts of the south and getting them started in the business of fruit farming, the originator of the plan doubtless thinking that if their love of the fruit business, as evinced in their zeal for the push cart fruit vocation, could only be turned in the direction of production, instead of vending, great good might result both to the cities from which these foreigners were drawn and to the waste districts of the south which their efforts would turn to some use. The experiment didn't work, for the sons of sunny Italy suffered from nostalgia to such an extent that they bled themselves back to the squalid tenements and smoky, noisy confines of the city, where their constantly increasing number is becoming a serious problem.

THE COUNTRY HOME.

Did you ever stop to think that the prospect of a visit to the country home is usually hailed with delight by both young and old alike? The spirit of hospitality, comfort and plenty which pervades the whole atmosphere of the farm home is delightful in the extreme, especially to those who come from city homes where economy is practiced on every corner and the good things so appetizing in the farm home mean a good substantial tug at the pocketbook when purchased in the city. The hostess in the country home cultivates and enjoys her friends. She can afford to be hospitable with resources at her command which meet the demand of every occasion. She makes her guests feel at home and happy, while they in turn respond to the freedom and lack of formality with great eagerness.

THE TROLLEY.

If there is any talk about running a trolley line anywhere through the community where you reside go forth and meet the projectors more than halfway, give them the right of way across your land and take stock in the company and push the enterprise along, for it is the best thing which could possibly hit you. Some men whose eyes are set too close together don't do this, but hinder and hamper the work in every possible manner. The trolley line means full municipal privileges and opportunities for the country resident, wider and better markets, better schools and more of all that makes life worth living. Nearly every farmer appreciates the telephone and the rural mail systems, and the trolley road is the keystone to this improved type of country living.

EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

Because a man has been born and raised upon a farm it does not follow in every instance that he is a farmer or knows more than others about successful farming. We heard a farmer not long since ridiculing the remarks of a professor in a certain agricultural meeting because, as the farmer asserted, he didn't believe the fellow had ever lived on a farm in his life. This is mere narrow mindedness. Each day brings proof that the man who follows most intelligently the plans outlined by our agricultural colleges and experiment stations gets better results in the end.

John Trigg

TO REDUCE THE SOUTH

Keifer's Bill to Cut Down Representation.

NOTHING WILL COME OF EFFORT

Spooner Throws Bouquets at Frye. Having a New Senator—Uncle Joe's Silk Hat as a Rainmaker—Friendship of Clapp and Dolliver.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington, March 9.—[Special.]—General Keifer has given some little life to the proposition to reduce the representation in the southern states where by some means the suffrage is restricted so as to prevent negroes from voting. It is because Keifer was once speaker of the house and has a position of more importance than the ordinary member of congress that some attention is given to his proposal to reduce the representation of these southern states, for there never was less inclination to meddle in such affairs than now. Since 1895 the Republicans have had control of the house, and since 1897 they have had control of every branch of the government, and yet the movement to interfere for the suffrage rights of the negroes has not been seriously pressed. During that period the states have gone forward passing or strengthening the restrictive laws, and there has been nothing in the form of a national legislative protest. Nothing will come of General Keifer's bill. The country has moved beyond that stage.

Spooner and Frye.

Senator Frye called up and had passed a bill for the licensing of men who run small motor boats for carrying passengers, but before he could get it through Senator Spooner had a number of questions to ask, indicating that he thought the bill did not sufficiently protect passengers.

"It is not as drastic as when I first introduced it," said Frye, "but it has been modified by the department of commerce."

"I would rather have the judgment of the senator from Maine than of the department," said Spooner.

"The senator from Maine is willing to take this bill as a starter," said Frye, "and I hope the senator from Wisconsin will let us give it a trial."

Flint Was Game.

Senator Flint of California, being a new man, has not had anything to say in the senate, but one day he called up a bill relating to his state and asked to have it considered. Senator Keane of New Jersey, desiring to "haze" Flint a little and bring him out, said:

"I think the senator from California should explain this bill."

Flint knew by Keane's manner what was meant and was game. With a very few sentences he told what the bill was for and in doing so showed that he could talk if he was crowded into it.

Uncle Joe's Silk Hat.

A recent cartoon pictured Speaker Cannon in a high silk hat. Uncle Joe has had only one silk hat and has worn it on two occasions. When McKinley was inaugurated the second time Cannon was selected to ride down the avenue in the carriage with the vice president. His daughter bought him a silk hat and after quite a conversation on the subject convinced him that it would be far more appropriate for him to wear a silk hat, even if he had never done so before, than to be the only man in the parade of "distinguished officials in carriages" with a slouch hat. Uncle Joe wore the hat on that occasion. He wore it again six months later at McKinley's funeral. On both occasions it rained, and the speaker refers to that silk hat as a "rainmaker."

Dolliver Advised by Clapp.

Senator Dolliver of Iowa and Senator Clapp of Minnesota have not only become close political associates on account of their agreement on the railroad rate bill, upon which they have worked together, but they have also become very warm personal friends. Not long since Dolliver was too ill to attend the session of the senate, and Clapp went to see him. Dolliver said he had an attack of lumbago or something that gave him serious pain around his left side and back.

"Dolliver," said Clapp, "why don't you shift that pain around to the right side and a little lower down? Then you could call it appendicitis and be in the swim."

Fairbanks and the Flowers.

Every day one particular page boy has a special duty to perform. He goes to the botanical garden and gets the bouquet of flowers that adorn the desk of the vice president and at the close of the session takes them to Mr. Fairbanks' home. One day the flowers were delayed and were finally brought into the vice president's room by another boy.

"Why," said Mr. Fairbanks, "what has become of my regular flower boy?" whereupon he was informed that the boy was at the bedside of his dying mother.

"Take these flowers to that boy's mother," he said, "and say that I hope she may recover."

And that day there were no flowers on the desk of the vice president.

Same Old Subject.

Former Senator Wilson of Washington settled himself in a senate seat one day last week, and there was a debate on the Five Civilized Tribes.

"Same old thing," Wilson said to me. "They were talking about the Choc-taws and Chickasaws when I came to congress first, sixteen years ago, and they are still at it."

ANIMAL PARTIES.

A Delightful Form of Amusement For Small Children.

Many mothers are at a loss for amusements when arranging a party for their small children. Something novel is sought for and not always found. Here is a suggestion that is sure to meet with the approval of the wee folk. The animal party, if carried out according to the following directions, is bound to be a success.

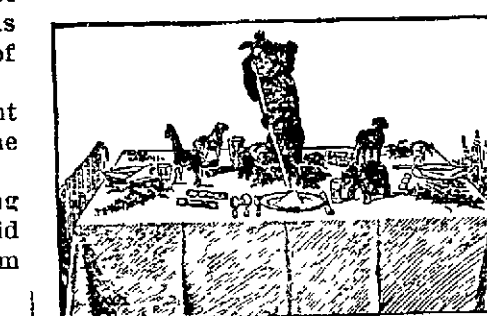
Invitation cards are sent out for "an animal party," and each card bears on it some picture of a bird or animal. The nursery is gayly decorated with pictures of wild animals, bows, arrows and toy guns, Indian weapons and brightly colored blankets.

The party commences with the animal game. The children form a circle with one child blindfolded in the middle; the children hold hands and go round until the "blind man" calls "Stop!" He then touches some one in the circle with a toy whip he holds, and whoever is touched must imitate the cry of an animal, which if the blind man fails to guess he must remain in the circle until he guesses right, and the child caught becomes blind man.

A less noisy game is the tailless fox. A large sheet is hung on the wall, on which has been sketched the figure of a tailless fox. Each child is given a fox tail made of wadding, with a pin in the end, and, blindfolded, he tries to pin the tail on to where he thinks it belongs. The child who gets nearest the spot receives a prize of an animal full of sweets.

Another circle game is wolf and lamb. The ring represents the fold and a child, as lamb, in the middle. The wolf is outside and tries to break through the circle and reach the lamb. Should he succeed, the two children through whom he broke in become respectively the wolf and the lamb.

Supper is a great feature in the animal party. Children are so fond of Indians and wild animals that the table is often decorated with toy buffaloes and Indian dolls, while at each place are a toy revolver and an American flag. Tiny tots, too, delight in the family



BEAR DECORATION FOR TABLE.

table. The center is occupied by a large toy bear and the little cubs, while at intervals down the table appear families of animals made of china, the kind that were so much in demand some time ago. The sets can be given to the little guests afterward.

The evening ends with a wild animal hunt, which takes place in another room, where various toy animals have been hidden in odd places. There should be enough toys for each child; otherwise there will be many heartburnings. The children come into the room and are told to imagine it a large forest, where wild animals are hiding. The hunt begins, and each child captures a hidden wild beast. The name of a child is written on each animal, and the hunt goes on until the children have discovered the gifts intended for them. When they find an animal with another child's name upon it, it is buried once more and the search continued. The animal party means a very jolly afternoon, and the children will go home saying, "Well, we've had a dandy time."

Lining Vells.

The fashion of lining fancy vells with a becoming shade of chiffon is increasing. One girl was seen wearing a new and extremely becoming veil of the finest tulle in a fetching shade of maroon. Delicate scrolls of chenille wandered over the hem, and there was a powdering of large and small dots over the rest of the surface. It was worn with a small sable toque, drawn neatly over the face. It was crossed at the back and tied in an immense bow under the chin, the ends being tucked in the front of the jacket. This shade of maroon is wonderfully becoming to a clear complexion, and especially with its cobweb lining of chiffon in pale blush rose tint. Very few women realize that pale blue tulle makes a stunning lining for the winter veil, particularly when combined with silver gray net, as it adds a delicate bloom to fresh cheeks, and, if spotted with white, the effect is quite fairylike.

How to Wash Fine Linen.

As to how fine linen should be washed and guarded a large linen manufacturer gives some excellent hints. He advises the best of washing soaps to begin with. Soaps full of alkali discolor linen. It is better to wring linen by hand or at least have the roller of the wringer fairly loose. Be sure that the rinsing process is thorough. A great improvement in doing up linen is this stock: Dissolve one ounce of gum arabic in half a pint of warm water, add one tablespoonful of the solution to a quart of water and wring out the linen in the mixture.

A Versatile Housemaid.

A clever housemaid employed by a family who took to motoring was told by her master that if she proved as good a chauffeur as she was a housemaid he would employ her to drive his car.

She took him at his word and learned motor mechanics, and now at a fine salary she combines the two posts. She is a capital driver, can do most repairs and after overhauling her car at the end of a day's run waits at the family dinner table.

HATS AND PARASOLS.

Fewer Rakish Angles Seen in the Smart Models—Flower Toques.

The new hats that the milliners are presenting at what might well seem out of their season are far less freakish than were their predecessors. There are fewer rakish tilts, extreme angles and trimmings pointing at once every which way for Sunday. Indeed, a much more sober mood seems to have taken possession of the designers, with the result that the new showing is eminently more becoming to the average woman—and it is for her that the designer plans—and the selection of a becoming chapeau promises to be a thing of considerably less difficulty than attended the choice of the winter hat.

There are some extremely smart little turban shapes developed in straw, both of the pressed shape and the made hat variety. Ribbons with a modicum of flowers are the preferred trimming for those, and for a chapeau that shall do duty alike with tailor made and dressy gown there are but few if any designs on the market to beat it.

The fetching little tailored hat seen in the cut is a good example of this genre. It is carried out in pale yellow straw, bent into a becoming shape and trimmed simply with a couple of quills and a few pink roses at the back. A fold of black velvet outlines the brim on the inner side, and a bandeau of black velvet raises the hat in front. The flower hats and the flower toque must not be omitted from the schedule of fashionable fads for southern resorts. Sometimes the little toque is altogether of flowers, but somewhat more pleasing are those that have a crown in malines and the border in flowers, the blossoms being repeated with the trimming of the bandeau at the side.

Variety is the note of the new parasols, for they range from the airiest and fluffiest chiffon creations to the plain silk en tout cas. The latter is extremely fashionable, and lovers of bright color will rejoice to hear that it will be seen in emerald green, scarlet and royal blue as well as mauve, pale blue and many other delicate shades to harmonize with the light summer gowns.

The only ornamentation for the modelish tout en cas is a closely gathered



TAILORED HAT OF YELLOW STRAW.

puffing of silk about three inches deep around the parasol and a roseline ruche or bow to match tied around the stick.

Slightly frivolous are the plain colored silk parasols trimmed with six narrow pinked frills set close together at the edge.

A charming sunshade of maize colored silk has a wide band of olive green silk at the edge covered with a trellis pattern of maize button roses.

A white silk sunshade has a wide band of black lisse, the edges embroidered in white. It is very chic.

Apropos of sunshades the tiny parasol will be revived next summer for driving and outdoor fetes. It is a boon and a blessing, neither obstructing the view nor endangering the eyes of one's neighbor.

The only new shapes to be seen this season in parasols are the dome and regular flat Chinese forms.

Good Things to Know.

Don't hang skirts wrong side out when putting them away. They are bound to crease, and with light ones whatever dust has been collected by the lining and clung in spite of your brushing is bound to sift through to the right side and stick.

Blue linings for the bureau drawers or shirt waist boxes in which you store your prettiest blouses keep them more daintily white. Sleeve linings may take the form of tissue paper or of plain cotton stuffs, which are laid first in the drawer and folded over the pile of white clothes, or tufted pads, with some delicate, subtle perfume introduced into the cotton filling, fill the need in a fashion which is much prettier and cost but a trifle more.

White dresses, no matter of what material or what quality, invariably show a tendency to yellow, some even to darken, when laid or hung away. Bags of blue muslin or silesia—any inexpensive cotton stuff which is made of a color that doesn't "cock"—should be made big and loose enough to slip over a skirt or dress if it is one of the new princess styles.

Don't Tell.

Don't tell any one your children's faults, even to their relatives. If you need advice get it privately. Mortifying children creates bitterness in their untrained hearts and estranges them from you, says Woman's Life.

Don't tell your own age or ask for figures concerning others.

Don't tell your neighbor that you disapprove of his or her ideas. By so doing you will find how soon you will be forgotten by them.

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING.

7 North Erie St. - - - MAS-ILLON, O.

Weekly Founded in 1863.
Daily Founded in 1887.
Semi-Weekly Founded in 1896.

Telephone Calls:
Editorial Rooms Both Phones No. 60
BUSINESS OFFICE.
Mail 146 Mas-illon 85

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class matter.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.



THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1906

The New York Evening Sun remarks
briefly and to the point: Elijah I
didn't have to have a bark account,
and Elijah III has overdrawn his. A
prophet without honor in his own town
is normal, but a prophet in trouble
with his banker is absurd.

Workers for the cause of women are
pointing to what they call another ob-
ject lesson on the need of equal suf-
frage. The Mississippi Senate has de-
feated the bill to forbid child labor, by
a vote of 20 to 8. The women of Mis-
sissippi have worked hard for this
measure of protection for children and
it is not likely that it would have been
defeated by a vote of more than two to
one if the mothers of the state had had
the ballot.

Copies of the Howe bill, which is
now before the general assembly, have
been received in Massillon. The bill
aims to levy a tax upon franchises. In
explanation of the bill Senator Howe
says: The market value of all the
stocks and bonds of the companies in
Ohio which enjoy and are founded upon
special privileges granted by the pub-
lic is \$1,000,000,000. This sum is de-
termined by the actual price at which
these stocks and bonds are daily
bought and sold. Of this immense sum
less than one-third, or about \$300,000,
000, is the total value of the tangible
property of these companies, and of
this \$300,000,000 only \$170,000,000 is
taxed in all of the counties of the state
put together. That is, the tangible
property of these companies is taxed
upon a lower relative valuation than is
the tangible property of the ordinary
taxpayer. Clearly, then, \$700,000,000

is escaping taxation. But let us deduct
\$100,000,000 to be conservative, and we
have left \$600,000,000 of value which
is a gift from the state to these vari-
ous companies, representing no outlay
on their part, and yet is property pro-
ducing revenue and is now absolutely
tax free. To reach this value is the
purpose of this bill.

SCORES CIVIL SERVICE.

Grosvenor Claims Money Has
Been Squandered.

Washington, March 14.—(By Associ-
ated Press.)—Grosvenor, in the House,
today attacked the civil service of the
government, and said it had been stag-
nant since 1883. One-half of the money
squandered annually to support civil
service would supply needed public
buildings and provide for a ship sub-
sidy, which after two years would put
more money in the treasury than it
took out.

OFFICERS RESIGN.

Refused to Go to the Baltic
Provinces as Ordered.

St. Petersburg, March 14.—(By As-
sociated Press.)—The rumor that the
officers of the regiment of guards had
met and resigned in a body on receiv-
ing orders recently to go to the Baltic
provinces and participate in the paci-
fication of the country, was confirmed
today. The officers belonged to the
first regiment of the artillery guards.

OIL IN RICHLAND COUNTY.

Former Stanwood Farmer in
Heart of Oil Belt.

W. H. Poorman, of Butler, Richland
county, O., is visiting friends and re-
latives in the vicinity of Stanwood, his
former home. Mr. Poorman is the
owner of one hundred and twenty acres
of land in Richland county, right in the
recently discovered oil belt, and left
with The Independent a sample of oil
from a well near his farm which is pro-
ducing two hundred and thirty barrels
daily. The oil is of a superior quality
and at present is selling for \$3.06 per
barrel at the well. Scores of wells are
being put down in the territory, which
extends through portions of Richland,
Ash and Knox counties, and specu-
lators are paying fabulous prices for
leases of land, giving the land owner,
in addition, one eighth of the output of
oil. Mr. Poorman has leased his land
on advantageous terms and the work of
developing it will be commenced in the
near future.

"Want" column ads pay Try it.

GOLD IS FOUND
AT ROBERTSVILLE

Villagers Wild With Excite-
ment Over the News.

\$30 WORTH SECURED IN A DAY

William Taggart, of Roberts-
ville, Secured a Lease on the
Premises Six Months Ago—
Pay Dirt Discovered on Mon-
day—A Similar Discovery
Made Before the War.

"We've discovered gold and soon the
pockets of the residents in this com-
munity will show signs of wear from the
yellow metal," remarked William
Taggart on Monday as he excitedly
stepped from the elevator on being
brought to the surface from the shaft
on the Stone Hill farm at Robertsville,
Paris township, southeast of Massil-
lon. As a consequence the villagers are
wild in their excitement over the news
that Stone Hill is underlaid with the
precious metal. So acute was the ex-
citement over the find that rheumatics
forgot their aches and pains in their
eagerness to press forward with the
crowd which gathered about the shaft
in such numbers that the work of ex-
cavating proceeded with the utmost
difficulty and eventually it became
necessary to suspend operations.

Mr. Taggart on securing a lease on
the premises, six months ago, immedi-
ately put a force of men to work at
sinking the shaft, which at present has
reached a depth of several hundred
feet. On Monday, while the work of
removing the rock was in progress, a
vein of sand was encountered which
bore the usual indications prevalent
where there are deposits of gold. This
immediately attracted the keen eye of
the old miner. The rock was thorough-
ly scrutinized which revealed the fact
that pay dirt had been struck. The
working force was increased and \$30
worth of gold was panned out of the
quantity of rock and sand removed that
afternoon.

A few of the older residents claim
to distinctly remember the excitement
in this region before the war, when a
claim was worked on the same farm.
The vein seemed inexhaustible. Many

miners braved the dangers attendant
in the work of delving in the bowels
of the earth and a corresponding num-
ber, it is said, made their fortunes
eventually. During the course of
events a cavein occurred in the main
workings of the mine of such propor-
tions that those at work at that time
could not possibly escape. Their fate
was eternally sealed by being en-
tombd in the shaft and further opera-
tions ceased.

TRAFFIC ON THE CANAL.

One Akron Man Has Engaged
Seventeen Boats.

Navigation on the canal is opening
early this spring, says the Akron Bea-
con Journal, and on account of the ac-
tivity in the coal trade most of the
boats in service will be devoted to car-
rying coal to Akron. One man has en-
gaged seventeen boats to haul coal
from the mines in Tuscarawas county
as far north as Akron. He has request-
ed the state authorities to allow the
movement of boats early, and this has
been done, although the canal is not in
as good condition as it can be made
later. It is supposed that this early
movement is in anticipation of a
threatened coal strike. The canal is
only navigable as far north as Akron
on account of the improvements going
on, but the indications are that south
of here there will be considerable ac-
tivity this coming summer, unless the
contemplated improvements at this
point should interfere with the move-
ment of boats.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

A Meeting of the Presbyterian
Sunday School.

The teachers' council of the Presby-
terian Sunday school met at the Pres-
byterian parsonage Tuesday evening
and elected the following officers for
the coming year: The Rev. R. R. Big-
ger, president; Charles E. Archer, su-
perintendent; A. B. Oberlin, assistant
superintendent; Don Marsh, secre-
tary; Miss Mary Helen Pease, assist-
ant secretary; William Burd, treas-
urer; Charles Wagner, pianist; Elmer
Miller, assistant pianist; Roy Moody,
librarian; John Pease, assistant lib-
rarian.

The council decided to grade the
Sunday school before occupying rooms
in the new church.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine
Tablets. Druggists refund money if it
fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signa-
ture is on each box. 25c.

Want column ads. pay Try it

FROM PITTSBURG
POINT OF VIEW.

There Will be No Strike in
the Bituminous Fields.

MINERS WILL GET INCREASE.

Claimed That Result is Due to
an Understanding Between
Mitchell and the Operators—
Little Hope of Averting Strike
in the Anthracite Region.

Cleveland, March 13.—A special from
Pittsburg to the Cleveland Leader,
dated March 12, says: "There will be
no strike in the bituminous coal fields.
You may say positively that the dif-
ferences between the operators and
miners will be settled at the confer-
ence in Indianapolis next week, and
the miners will continue at work. I
can not say whether they will be
given the advance they ask or not.
They will be given an advance, but
whether or not it will be the full
twelve per cent I do not know. I do
not think it will. But you can say po-
sitively they will be given an advance,
and both sides will leave the confer-
ence well satisfied."

This statement was made this even-
ing by an official of the Pittsburg Coal
Company, who will not allow his name
to be used. It is the direct result of
an agreement entered into with John
Mitchell, president of the United Mine
Workers, that if he succeeded in either
forcing the anthracite operators to sign
the scale for an advance or in forcing
a shutdown in the hard coal region,
soft coal operators would agree to an
advance. Unless this was brought
about, President Mitchell was informed,
soft coal operators would refuse to any
longer take up the "check-off" for the
organization, and thus insure it of
dues from the members of the union.
The statement issued by the hard coal
operators yesterday practically as-
sures the success of the plans which
have been put forward by the bitumi-
nous operators.

While there is not complete unani-
mity among the soft coal operators, the
small faction in this district which is
opposed to any settlement with the
miners which will involve an advance

over the present scale, is insignificant.
These few operators only represent a
small number of mines in this district,
and do not cut much figure in the
grand total. They will be forced to go
with the majority anyhow or shut
down their mines, as it is certain this
district will be strictly union after
April 1, and the scale will be signed
on that basis.

The miners of the district have de-
manded a 12 per cent advance, and they
will probably receive this. Some op-
erators say it is not likely that the ad-
vance will exceed 5 per cent, which
will bring it up to the scale of two
years ago. The miners here, however,
insist they will take nothing less than
the full 12 per cent, and, in view of
the possibility of a strike in the hard
coal region, there is no doubt but that
the operators will grant it.

The bituminous operators apparently
have mastered the situation now and
are the winners, no matter whether the
hard coal operators compromise or al-
low their men to strike and fight it
out. If the anthracite scale is signed
by the operators, it will be at a heavy
advance, which will place the bitumi-
nous operators on an even footing in
competing with them in the Eastern
markets. If they fight their men soft
coal dealers can break into the Eastern
market and cut under any prices which
the hard coal operators may be able to
maintain.

The anthracite men have been pre-
paring for a strike for the past two
years. They have stored immense
quantities of coal and will not attempt
to raise prices during the shutdown.
This was really what brought about
President Roosevelt's intervention two
years ago. The public suffered as a
result of the tremendous advances in
the price of fuel and the public natu-
rally raised a hue and cry. President
Baer does not propose to allow any-
thing of these kind this time and the
price will not advance.

Public Sale.

The undersigned will sell at public
sale on the John Poorman farm, two
miles north of Justus, one-half mile
west of Camp Creek, three quarter of a
mile northeast of Goat Hill school
house, on Friday, March 23. The fol-
lowing described property to-wit: Two
horses, eight head cattle, ten head
young brood ewes seven chester white
sheats, wagons, mower, cultivator,
plow, harness, cream separators, cable
chain, singletrees, doubletrees, and
many other articles too numerous to
mention. Sale to commence at 12:30.
A credit of eight months will be given
on all sums over five dollars
ELTON L. WARSTLER.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES
Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding
Piles. Druggists are authorized to re-
fund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails
to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

1900 SIX YEARS AGO 1906

On Saturday, March 7th 1900, we opened our doors to the Massillon public. We believe that an occasion like this in the history of a mercantile concern should not be allowed to slip idly by any more than should the "bright spots" and the anniversaries of one's immediate family and friends be ignored or forgotten. We also believe this is a most opportune time for us to express our thanks. To our customers, one and all, wherever located, we wish to say WE THANK YOU. We believe that we have the very best clientele in the city of Massillon and we're more than proud of it. What's more, at just this particular time, we're feeling unusually happy, and we propose by way of celebration to hold for TEN DAYS the Greatest Commemoration Sale Ever Held in the City. This sale will start promptly Saturday Morning, March 17. It will be phenomenal as to the Extreme Special Values offered in all departments. For more than a year we have held this event quietly in mind and have been secretly preparing for it, and we know it will be a Money-Saving Carnival for all who act upon this announcement. Come be glad with us, and give us a push and a start on the next year.

**Souvenirs for the Ladies.
Souvenirs for the Men.
Souvenirs for the Children.**

Pricing These First of the Season Garments
At Just Enough Above Cost to Pay for Handling the Goods.

Charming Spring Suits, well worth \$18.00, Anniversary Price\$12.00

Splendid array of patterns, very newest styles, well worth \$15.00, Anniversary Price\$9.50

Beautiful patterns, perfect fitting suits—worth \$10.00, Anniversary Price\$7.80

Men's and Boys' Extra Pantaloon.

For choice of Men's \$2 00 Trousers\$1.25
Every pair well made and perfect fitting.

For choice of Men's \$3 50 Trousers\$2.25
Large quantity to select from.

For choice of Boys' \$2 00 Trousers.\$1.19
All desirable, stylish fabrics.

WIDOW JONES MAKE Spring Clothes for Boys and Children.

New stock of Buster Brown and Union Blouse Suits, made to sell for \$4 50, Anniversary Price\$3.45

MRS. JANE HOPKINS' "Wear-Better" Clothing for Boys and Children.

The New Suit for Children, double knee and double seat—The Captain Jacket and Pants Suits...from \$6 down to \$3

GREAT ACHES FROM LITTLE TOE CORNS GROW!

That is, if your Shoes are not perfect fitting. Ours do fit, and you'll be delighted with the greatly reduced prices.



Crossett Shoes, all styles of leather, at \$5.00, down to\$3.50

Rambler Shoes, \$3 00 grade, down to\$2.45

Men's Veal Calf Shoes cut to\$1.19

Men's Vici Kid Dress Shoes sold at \$2.50, cut to\$1.69

Men's Patent Leather Dress Shoes, worth \$3.00, cut to\$1.98

Ladies' Dress Shoes in ideal kid, lace or button, arched instep, French heels, regular \$4.50 shoe, reduced to\$3.39

Ladies' Box Calf Shoes arched instep, with patent tip regular \$3 00 shoes, priced now\$2.29

Hundreds of pairs of Women's Box Calf and Vici Kid Lace or Button Shoes, worth \$3 00, down to\$1.90

Boys' Extra Quality School Shoes, all leather bottom and worth \$1.69, reduced to\$1.15

Children's Vici Kid with patent tip, the kind others sell for 75c, priced here55c

Children's Vici Kid Shoes, sizes 2 to 5, cut to29c

Ladies' Vici Kid with patent tip, Blucher or bal styles, a \$2.00 shoe, down to\$1.19

Women's Heavy Goat Skin Shoes, heavy soles, and worth \$2 00, cut to\$1.29

Ladies' Ideal Kid Shoes, hand turned soles and worth \$4.00, cut to\$2.89

Big lot of Boy's \$3.50 Lace and Button, Patent Calf, Box Calf or Vici Kid Shoes, down to\$2.19

Women's 75c First Quality Rubbers, down to45c

Men's Furnishings

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

Men's 75c underwear in medium weight, Swiss ribbed shirts or drawers. Anniversary price45c

One lot advance styles of good weight balbriggan underwear, bought to sell at 89c. Anniversary price23c

One lot black and white stripe American silk balbriggan underwear, worth \$1 00. Anniversary price69c

MEN'S DRESS SHIRTS

Choice of men's \$1 50 and \$2.00 madras and percale soft shirts, all new goods. Anniversary price95c

Choice of men's 75c soft bosom shirts, cuffs to match. Anniversary price39c

Boy's and Children's Wearables

Children's 15c double heel and the fast black stockings, down to9c

Children's 25c E. Z. waists, all sizes, down to15c

Boys' and Children's caps, spring styles and worth 39c, down to23c

Boys' 50c dress shirts, soft fronts, cuffs to match, all sizes, down to25c

Children's 50c laundered waists, collars attached, down to25c

Children's \$1 and 75c blouse waists with or without collars, down to39c

MEN'S FANCY HALF ROSE

Men's 25c silk mixed Sox15c

Men's 50c fancy lisle and lace Sox39c

Commemoration Sale of Ladies' Furnishings

Ladies' fancy 39c collars, all styles to select from, down to21c

Ladies' linen collars, fancy edges and worth 15c, down to9c

Misses' fast black high grade open work stockings, down to5c

Ladies' 25c fancy hose, in tan and silk embroidered effects, down to11c

Ladies' 15c balbriggan vests, sleeveless or with short sleeves, down to9c

Ladies' 25c mercerized short sleeve or sleeveless vests, down to17c

Ladies' \$3 sweaters, in red, blue, black or white colors, down to\$1 79

CHILDREN'S KNEE PANTS

Regular 39c grade, cut to15c

Regular 50c all wool knee pants, cut to38c

Children's 75c all wool knee pants, cut to45c

14 West Main Street, **The H. A. Bloomberg Co.** MASSILLON, Ohio.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. William Krisher, west of the city. Wednesday, a son.

Mr. and Mrs. Erastus D. Ott spent Sunday with relatives and friends in Juntas.

Miss Anna Taggart, of Orrville, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Perry A. Taggart, in Akron street.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. George Molter, of Wheeling, W. Va., a daughter. Mrs. Molter was formerly Miss Ida Pilg, of this city.

Mrs. Edward Spuhultz and Mrs. E. Y. Potter, of Steubenville, are the guests of Mrs. E. D. Maxwell, in South Mill street.

Perry A. Taggart has purchased the interest of W. L. Bechtel in the Enterprise grocery. Mr. Bechtel is cashier of the State bank.

Ralph A. Pocock, formerly of Massillon, is now a member of the A. P. Crawford Company, dealers in shoes, Euclid avenue, Cleveland.

The body of the late W. H. Owens who died at the Massillon state hospital on Monday, was sent at 1:30 Tuesday afternoon to Rodgers for interment.

Dr. J. M. McGeorge, of the medical staff of the Massillon state hospital, was called to New Galilee, Pa., Tuesday evening by the death of his father.

Miss Mildred Schiltz and Miss Esther Winger, of New Berlin, and Miss Eva Stormseltz, of Canton, visited with Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Schiltz, in Volkmar street, Sunday.

Morris Levi, proprietor of a confectionery store at the corner of Ma'n and Erie streets, was taken to Mt. Airy hospital, Monday. He is suffering from a general breakdown.

The village of Baltic, in Tuscarawas county, was voted "dry" at an election Monday, by a vote of 62 to 43, every voter but six being at the polls. Three saloons will be closed.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McClymonds, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hunt and Miss Helen Hunt, of this city, after a lengthy visit at Pasadena, are now located at Santa Barbara, Cal.

The funeral of John Cunningham was held from the family home in the East End, Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Services were conducted by the Rev. R. R. Bigger. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

The Birthday club surprised Mrs. M. J. Lanigan at the home of Mrs. C. B. Hall, in Washington avenue, Tuesday evening. Progressive euchre was played. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. M. J. Lanigan, Mrs. Edward Hansen and Mrs. Marie Wagner. Lunch was served after the game.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Barbara Russ was held from St. Mary's church Tuesday morning at 8:30 o'clock, the Rev. Michael Vollmayer officiating. The pall bearers were a son-in-law, Mr. Herzog, and five sons, Charles, Clinton, Joseph, Casper and Michael Russ. Interment was made in St. Mary's cemetery.

Mrs. Nellie Maxhimer, of Wooster, is a guest of her daughter, Mrs. W. S. Adams, west of the city, and will remain at the daughter's home for a few weeks, after which she will leave for Los Angeles, Cal., where she intends to visit other children for a year. She will be accompanied by her son, Perry Maxheimer.

The funeral of the late Mrs. James Murray was held from St. Joseph's church Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, the Rev. F. B. Doherty, officiating. Interment was made in St. Joseph's cemetery. The pall bearers were David Weiler, William McGlynnie, Bernard Bell, William Scheedy, Michael Hackett and John Fry.

Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Eyman returned to Massillon from Virginia Monday, after a week's trip, which was intended to be a part of a three weeks' tour through the South. The trip was shortened because of Mrs. Eyman's illness. She was taken ill at Richmond. They traveled in a special car furnished by Dr. Eyman's brother, Frank P. Eyman, of Chicago.

The endowment on the Aunt Hannah bed at the Mt. Airy hospital will lapse on May 10 next. As it is not likely that the new city hospital, the gift of J. F. Pocock, will be ready for occupancy for some time, it is desired by those who were interested in endowing the bed to have money raised to retain it. An entertainment for this purpose may be given in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. John Schott gave an elaborate dinner of thirty covers at their residence in Cherry street, in honor of the latter's sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Neuer, of Huntington, Ind., Sunday evening. The guests were served at several tables, the largest seating twelve. The tables were handsomely decorated with carnations. An informal musical programme was carried out in the evening.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Carrie Ziely Bayless was held from her late residence, 88 South Mill street, at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon, the Rev. E. J. Craft, officiating. A quartette including Mr. Craft, Mrs. F. W. Arnold, Mrs. C. F. Porter, and C. A. Gates, sang several hymns. The pallbearers were

Wendell P. Fox, Charles H. Fox, E. G. Willison, James Willison, Warren E. Russell and Maurice R. Bissell.

Mrs. Charles Wendling was surprised at her home, 64 Duncan street, Sunday evening, the occasion being her fifty-seventh birthday anniversary. The self-invited guests included the nine children of Mr. and Mrs. Wendling and their families, numbering twenty-six. Mrs. Wendling was surprised a second time when she sat down to the table to find a beautiful gold ring and other valuable presents under her plate.

A party of neighbors and friends, to the number of fifty, assembled Monday evening at the residence of Clark Weirich, three miles west of Massillon, and informed Mrs. Weirich that it was the anniversary of her twenty-fifth birthday. When the latter had fully recovered from the excitement occasioned by the unexpected appearance of so many friends, she proved to be a royal entertainer. An interesting programme of music, instrumental and vocal, was included in the evening's entertainment, the hostess herself contributing several numbers. At 11:30 the guests sat down to a well filled table, beautifully decorated with cut flowers, in the center of which was a birthday cake, all aglow with lighted candles.

The body of the late Mrs. James Murray arrived in the city at 1:53 o'clock Monday afternoon from Cheyenne, Wyo., and was taken to the family home in Albright street. The funeral will be held Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock from St. Joseph's church, conducted by the Rev. F. B. Doherty. Interment will be made in St. Joseph's cemetery. The circumstances of Mrs. Murray's death are especially sad. After an extended illness she left two weeks ago, accompanied by her two small children, for the West, in the hope that a change of climate would benefit her. Last Friday she grew rapidly worse and death occurred almost immediately. The deceased is survived by a husband and one son, Joseph Murray, and five daughters, the Misses Mary, Magdelene, Arline, Alice and Geraldine Murray.

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NEARBY TOWNS.

NEWMAN.

Newman, March 14.—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Williams, at the Kindley home, a daughter.

Timothy Ramsey spent Sunday at Massillon, the guest of his brother, Thomas Ramsey.

Howard Linn, of Canal Fulton, visited his aunt, Mrs. Barbara Dehoff, last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Minard, of Canton, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Anderson part of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Mordecai Davis and family and Mrs. Jennie Reese and family, of Massillon, spent Saturday and Sunday with their many Newman friends.

Rumor has it that the Buddy coal mine management will make a complete change on Thursday of this week. M. F. Bramley, of Cleveland, president of the company, who also holds two-thirds of the stock, has completed arrangements with John P. Jones, of North Lawrence, giving him full charge and control of the entire mine. Mr. Jones will therefore succeed William Crookston in the management of the mine next Friday morning, March 16.

The cantata "The Prince of Judah," was given in the local church last Saturday evening to a large and appreciative audience. Each number was excellent. The receipts amounted to \$27, which pays all expenses, clears the church debt and leaves a small balance in the treasury. The entire affair was under the direct supervision of A. L. Williams, and much credit is due him for the success attained. The choir desires to return its sincere thanks to Attorney T. C. Davis and Prof. C. H. Roderick, of Massillon, for valuable services rendered. It was by all odds the greatest exercises Newman has ever had, and although the church was crowded the performance would have done justice to a much larger town. The following is the complete programme as rendered without a hitch:

PART I.
Choral—"Our God is Good" Choir
Alto Solo—"There Cometh No Prophet" Ada Davis
Readings... F. C. Davis and Geo. Williams
Soprano Solo and Chorus—"Long Has Israel Waited" Miss Rummings and Choir
Bass Solo—"Judah is Sleeping" Joseph Raiston
Readings... Davis and Williams
Duet—Tenor and Bass—"There Shall Be a Day" Messrs. Freed and Williams
Chorus—"As the Mountains are Round About Jerusalem" Messrs. Freed and Williams
Tenor Solo—"Behold, I Will Send My Messenger" Mr. Freed
Soprano Solo—"He Shall Suddenly Come to His Temple" Miss Jenkins
Readings... Davis and Williams
Chorus—"Like the Glory of Sinai" Choir

PART II.
Chorus—"Look Up, Oh Land of Judah" Choir
Readings... Williams and Davis
Quartet and Chorus—"The Shepherds" Choir
Soprano Solo—"Song of Peace Re-echo" Miss Rummings
Readings... Williams and Davis
Soprano Solo—"To the Humble Stable" Miss Jennie Davis
Quartet—"Gently Sleep" Messrs. Rummings and Davis, Messrs. Freed and Weidner
Chorus—"Unto Us a Child is Born" Choir
Readings... Williams and Davis
Chorus—"Behold There Came Wise Men" Choir
Trio—"Male Voice"—Girls We Have Brought" Messrs. Freed, Dehoff and Raiston
Readings... Williams
Closing Chorus, with Quartette in distance—"Gloria in Excelsis" Misses Rummings and Miller, Messrs. Freed and Weidner

GENOA.

Genoa, March 14.—The bad roads render it almost impossible for the rural carriers to cover their routes. Farmers in this vicinity are busy making maple syrup.

An entertainment at the Genoa school will be held March 24.

Noah Graber moved to his new home, north of Richville, Thursday.

Isaac Edington will move into Fred Marchand's property in the near future.

Louis Boli, of Massillon, visited his son, Fred, on the farm Saturday.

Mrs. John Gephart, of Canton, visited Mrs. Ada Marchand on Sunday.

Gust Bill, of Mt. Eaton, has bought the Miller property and will move on it in the spring.

Grant Brothers, who have been visiting his parents near Sparta, has returned home.

Ira Moscoff and Miss Kittie Moscoff attended the funeral of John Steel, of Sixteen, Sunday.

EAST GREENVILLE.

East Greenville, March 14.—The mines are working about half time in this district.

Mrs. J. D. Zupp, of Strasburg, visited friends here Monday.

Mrs. D. W. Jones has opened her new confectionery.

The dramatic club is regularly rehearsing for a drama to be held in the near future.

William Jones, who broke his arm some time ago, is able to be around again.

A large crowd of our young people attended the teachers' institute held at Bentley, on Friday, and all report a pleasant evening.

J. C. Grabyill will play the trombone for the Eleventh Regiment band, of Dalton, the coming season.

About fifty-six mules and horses, together with drivers and all manner of grading equipment, landed at Brewster last Friday. Work was begun Saturday on the Clinton McFarren farm, and despite the snow and mud a good beginning has been made.

E. S. McFarren has secured the services of Mr. Levers, of North Lawrence, for the coming summer. He will assist Mr. McFarren with his farm work.

The latest social event in this neighborhood occurred last Thursday evening at the pleasant home of H. I. Boughman. About forty-five of the neighbors and friends quietly came together and took Mr. and Mrs. Boughman by surprise, spending the evening in the enjoyment of social talk, songs and games by the young folks. Oysters were served and after a hearty supper all returned home with happy hearts.

MINERS GO TO INDIANAPOLIS.

President Legg and Delegates Left Massillon Wednesday.

WILL DEMAND AN INCREASE.

The Miners Will be in Session the Remainder of This Week—A Joint Conference Will be Held Next Week—Hope for a Settlement.

President Robert Legg, of the miners' union of the Massillon district and seven delegates left Wednesday for Indianapolis, to attend the second convention of the miners' union of the United States this year. The convention has been called in the hope of making an agreement with the operators concerning the wages to be paid miners during the next two years. A convention was held in January which resulted in a disagreement.

Since the adjournment of the January convention many strong influences have been brought to bear upon both the operators and the miners in an effort to avert a strike. The second convention is the result of a conference in New York of President Mitchell for the miners, and Frank Robbins, of Pittsburgh, for the operators.

President Legg and the Massillon delegates left with instructions to demand an increase in the wage scale. They have positive instructions not to vote for the acceptance of the present scale. The miners will meet a one the remainder of this week. The operators will meet next Monday. The joint conference will be called next Tuesday. There will, probably, be no news of a settlement of the wage scale question until Wednesday or Thursday.

"I hope a strike may be averted," said President Legg, Wednesday. "Everyone hopes for that, but the miners are determined on their side, and it appears the operators are just as determined. The operators must give in to the miners in some regards before a settlement can be made."

The miners must rescind a resolution asking for a 12 per cent increase before they can accept a smaller increase. should one be offered by the operators. The news from all quarters of the coal fields points to the conclusion that the

A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

A Cream of Tartar Powder free from alum or phosphatic acid

operators will offer a 5.5 per cent increase. It will be for them to state their policy regarding Miss Glits' condition. A sister of the sick girl left for Cleveland Tuesday evening.

The miners of the Massillon district will be satisfied with this advance on President Legg and the operators will be governed in their voting by the majority rule. A complete plan of action will be outlined by the miners in their convention before they go into the joint convention.

DYING IN CLEVELAND.

Massillon Girl Taken from Hotel to Hospital.

The following dispatch, sent from Cleveland Tuesday afternoon, without doubt refers to two young people well known in this city:

A pretty Massillon girl, 22 years of age, was carried from the Hotel Benway, in Bank street, in a dying condition today, and Frank Zeller, 819 Wilson avenue, who is accused of registering the girl at the hotel as his wife, and Dr. Emil Schmidt, 1500 Broadway, are under arrest at the central station.

Not knowing how serious was the condition of the girl she was taken first to the central station, where District Physician Davis examined her, and declared that likely she would not live. Immediately she was ordered taken to a hospital.

While at the station she managed to tell her name and some of her story to the matron. She says she is not the wife of Zeller and that her name is not Hill, as he is accused of registering herself and himself.

"I am Edna Gilks, and I came here from Massillon only a short time ago," she whispered to the matron.

Cheif Kohler assumed personal charge of the case as soon as he learned of the condition of the girl. Later on in the day he admitted that he had received word from Massillon that the girl comes from a highly respected and well to do family.

"I will hold both doctor and man here," said the chief, "and prevent a repetition of the Dr. Maxwell case."

It is claimed by the police that three operations were performed upon Miss Gilks and that Dr. Schmidt was the doctor. When the girl grew ill at the hotel it is claimed that Dr. D. S. Hanson, 2320 Wilson avenue, was called. Up to 2:30 o'clock this afternoon no

SCALE ADVANCED.

Fuelers Will Receive Six Dollars Per Ton.

Youngstown, March 14.—(By Associated Press)—At the bi-monthly wage scale settlement the rate per ton for puddling was advanced from \$5.75 to \$6 by the Republic Iron and Steel Company. The finishers receive an advance of two per cent.

The Taking Cold Habit

The old cold goes; a new one quickly comes. It's the story of a weak throat, weak lungs, a tendency to consumption. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral breaks up the taking-cold habit. It strengthens, soothes, heals. Ask your doctor about it.

"I had a terrible cold, and nothing relieved me. I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and it promptly broke up my cold, stopped my cough, and eased every part of my body. It did a wonderful work for me."—Mr. J. F. Lutz, Toledo, Ohio.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of Sarsaparilla, Pills, Hair Vigor.

Ayer's

the Powers regular with Ayer's. Just one pill each night.

Legal Notice.
Isabella V. Alsapach, whose last place of residence was Los Angeles, California, will take notice that on the 15th day of March, 1906, David H. Alsapach filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas, Stark County, Ohio, being Cause No. 17,508, praying for a divorce from the said Isabella V. Alsapach on the ground of willful absence, and that said cause will be for hearing on and after the first day of May, 1906.

DAVID H. ALSAPACH, WILLISON & DAY, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Stella M. Henning, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased. Dated this 28th day of February, 1906. ROBINSON W. KLINGEL, Administrator.

Correct Styles in the Fashionable Long Gloves.



The Bee Hive Store

Your Attention is Invited to Our Complete Showing of

The New Spring Suits.

As many variations of the latest styles as you would care to see—every suit is a beauty and every price is a very low one from the standpoint of value.....

Pony Suits of the new materials and in the most wanted shades; made with gored and full circular skirts; jackets are self-strapped, collarless styles..... **\$10.00**

Beautiful Dress Suits in the pretty soft evening shades in Eton and Bolero styles; handsomely trimmed with braids and fancy buttons. They are of Voiles, Chiffon, Panamas, etc. Some are silk lined throughout. This is without a doubt the finest showing of Stylish Dress Suits we have ever had. We invite you to see them all. The prices range upwards from..... **\$25.00.**

Spring Coats and Jackets.—We have a very extensive line of them, including a great variety of the latest styles and effects for Ladies, Misses and Children.....

Ladies' Covert Jackets and Long Loose Styles in Coverts and Fancy Checks and Mixtures..... **\$5.00** and up

Misses' and Children's Pretty, Loose Coats, full length and box coat styles..... **\$2.95** and up



The illustration above shows one of our pretty Eton style Suits which we have in gray mixtures and black and blue all wool Cheviot. A very stylish suit—special this week..... **\$10.00**

FIGHTING A GRIZZLY

FEARFUL CLOSE RANGE BATTLE BETWEEN HUNTER AND HUNTED.

A Rain of Bullets That Only Made a Bear More Ferocious—The Bear Killed His Victim Before a Desperate Shot Ended His Career.

They had met by chance in a corner of the lobby of the Waldorf-Astoria and had been telling stories which had made the eyes of some of the bell boys bulge. All of the narrators were dressed in evening clothes and to all appearances had never so much as soiled a finger with powder smoke. One had recounted his sporting exploits in the Adirondacks and had told with great gusto how many deer he had shot in one day and how many of his guides had complimented him on his skill. Another said that duck shooting was his special hobby and that he had come clear from Cannes, France, every autumn to kill these birds along Chesapeake bay. There were also stories about the shooting of partridges and grouse, and one member of the group related, with a great many "ands," "thens" and "suddenlys," how he killed three quail. He had just received the applause of his hearers when a lean individual strode into the circle, pulled down his slouch hat another notch and growled:

"Ever hunted grizzlies?"

The voice so nearly imitated a grizzly's growl that it captured the attention of the hunters at once, although none of them answered the newcomer. "Hope I ain't butting in," said the lean faced man, "but that quail story made me think of how an old Ephraim tackled a pal of mine once. As the bear put up a little more fight than a quail would, my pard isn't able to tell what happened, like our friend the bird hunter."

It was plain to see that the group of sportsmen did not welcome the newcomer, yet his last remark aroused their interest despite themselves. Before one of them realized what he was doing he asked:

"Did the bear kill him?"

The question did not evoke a direct reply. It only made the intruder rub his eyes, as if a mist had fallen over them, and then clear his throat before he said:

"I reckon my pard had the most terrible hand-to-hand battle with a silver tip as was ever fought. Before it ended the bear had fifty-four bullets in him. I'll tell you how it happened. Up in the foothills of the Rockies, in the state of Washington, where we had a ranch, some of our cattle got loose, and we started out to find them. There were six of us, and after we had found the trail of the steers and was fording a mountain stream called Teapot creek one of our bronchos began to snort and rear up, as if he was in agony. But he wasn't, or, at any rate, the agony was only mental. The horse had hardly begun to dance when we heard the peculiar growl of the grizzly, which, as you may know, has something of the grunt of a hog."

"And I tell you he was a big fellow. As soon as I saw him I had a touch of that ague which petrifies a man so he can't raise a gun and just lets the beast walk right up and swallow him. Ephraim was standing on his hind legs and eating off the service berries from the bushes. As is the way with these animals, he did not attack us, but just growled, as if to scare us. A grizzly usually does not pick a quarrel, although he is the most ferocious American born beast alive when put on the defensive. I thought all of us were going to leave the brute alone, when one of the party by the name of Alf Kennedy, a cowboy and almost as dangerous as a grizzly when aroused, shouted out:

"No, sir, I'm not going to leave that silver tip insult me that way. If he wants a fight he can have it."

"Kennedy jumped off his horse, because he regarded a man who would shoot from the saddle as a craven. He led his mount to a point about a hundred yards from the bear, turned the horse's head away from the game and then looked at the magazine of his gun to see if it was full. The next moment he fired, and I could see the head of that bear go back as if it had been struck by a bowlder. I thought he was a goner, but he wasn't. That brute just doubled up in order to stretch himself out the bigger. He jumped up on a rock, and, getting a good squint at his enemy, he started for him on a lumbering trot."

"Kennedy kept pumping the bullets into the bear as fast as he could pull the trigger, but his fusillade seemed to have no more effect on the critter than if he was shooting with a popgun. All at once we saw him throw down his rifle. He had emptied its magazine. I thought he was going to leap on his horse and dash away, but Kennedy was not that sort of a fellow. He simply stood there, although he must have seen that his horse at the sound of the rifle falling on the rocks had stepped several feet away, making his position still more dangerous. One of us shouted to him to get back near his horse, but Kennedy made no move. He simply pulled out his revolvers, one in each hand, and blazed away. But it was useless. Those bullets only increased the anger of the bear and made him bound forward as fast as a great mass. When only eight feet away, a distance so small that he could easily have cleared it with a single bound, the grizzly stood up on his hind legs and folded his fore legs together, as if he had his victim already in his embrace. The cowboy fired the last charge of his revolvers into the heart of the animal and at last turned to spring on his horse.

"Just imagine what a sick, suffocating, smothering feeling came over me when I saw that horse bound away

and leave Kennedy standing there, alone face to face with that gaping, roaring monster. In utter desperation he threw away his pistols, grabbed up his gun and dealt the beast a blow over the head that would have killed a half dozen men. The force of the impact broke the weapon as if it had been chalk, and the stock snapped with a crack which echoed back from the mountains. Then he drew his knife.

"Until then I had not made a move to help my comrade, because I knew Kennedy would turn and kill me for butting in. He was that kind of a fellow. He wanted all the glory himself. But to hang back now was a crime. I didn't shoot for fear of wounding the cowboy. Instead I snatched a hatchet from my saddle and rushed forward. I heard the other four hunters of the party yell to me to turn back, heard them say the bear would kill me, too, but nothing could have stopped me then. I saw the brute grab Kennedy and could even hear his bones crack in the bear's teeth. The next moment I was there too. But just as I was about to dash the blade of my hatchet into the bear's neck my head reeled. A bullet whizzed past my ear and left a great gaping hole behind the silver tip's ear. With a spluttering sort of groan Ephraim tumbled over on his back. One of the other lads had taken that terrible chance of hitting either Kennedy or myself and, with wonderful aim, had sent the lead to a vital part of the bear. Not till that shot had the beast showed any sign of giving up. He had been hit fifty-four times and had bled by the bucketful, yet he had fought with increased ferocity to the very last. Kennedy was fearfully torn. He must have died an excruciating death."

The man who had shot the quails wasn't smiling any more. The deer slayer and the duck hunter looked at one another and forgot to wink.—New York Tribune.

A Quaint Offer of Marriage.

A quaint offer of marriage, written more than 100 years ago, is carefully preserved in the family of the young wooer's descendants. It was addressed not to the young woman herself, but most respectfully and decorously to her parents. The father of the "Betsey" referred to had ten daughters, and as he was a clergyman for fifty years in a small New England town it may be surmised that his affirmative answer to spare his "seventh" was as quickly assenting as it was final. The wooer was also a clergyman, and he and his Betsey passed their entire married lives in the same pastorate, ministers of those days living and dying with their flocks. Here is the lover's plea:

Both reverend sir and worthy madam, Both wedlock's bands first was talked in heaven. When happy man in Eden dwelt alone The smiling God a spouse did form of bone. That friendship might their joyful souls inspire And knit their hearts in a seraphic fire. With wedlock chain I wish myself to bind If from your lips the answer should prove kind. Betsey, your seventh, I wish you to impart That we may join our hands as well as hearts And live in love and share each other's cares While fleeting time whisks on with rolling years Till grizzly death dissolves the silken chain That we may rise and mingle souls again.

By the Way.

The court crier had a bad cold, so that the duty of making the opening proclamation fell to another court officer who, as it happened, had never acted as crier. This officer had heard the proclamation often enough and knew it by heart, but this is what happened: The deputy sheriff opened the door and announced "Court!" The substitute crier rapped on his desk, and within and without the bar those present arose and stood in silence while the judge passed to his place.

Then the substitute began: "Hear ye! Hear ye! Hear ye!" His voice seemed to him horribly loud, and all recollection of the words to follow suddenly left him, but he pulled himself together and went on bravely, "All persons having anything to do before the honorable justices of the supreme court in the jury season thereof now sitting at Boston within and for the county of Suffolk may draw near and give their attendance, and they shall be heard."

At this point he sat down; but, seeing the judge looking up in surprise, he saw his mistake, and, springing to his feet, he added:

"By the way, gentlemen, God save the commonwealth of Massachusetts!"—Green Bag.

How She Knew.

Mr. McSosh—What was it that made you think I'd been drinking last night? Mrs. McSosh—Oh, I don't know. I suppose the fact that you were fearfully drunk had as much to do with it as anything.—Cleveland Leader.

Beats Horse Show Driving.

A western man was telling some stories of daring driving, some realistic and some hyperbolic. "There is a story," he said, "of One Eyed Pete McCoy. If this story is true, the four-hand drivers of the east are only practicing a decayed and degenerate form of coaching. One Eyed Pete drove a Dakota stagecoach that made a circuit of Deadwood, Carbonate, Spearfish and Bear Gulch. He tore into Carbonate one day on his usual dead run. Like an avalanche, the coach clattered up to the hotel door. There suddenly it stopped, and one of the horses fell stone dead.

"A very sudden death," said a bystander. "Sudden? Not at all," said One Eyed Pete. "That there boss died at the top of the hill, nine miles back, sir, but I wasn't goin' to let him down till I got to the reg'lar stoppin' place."

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

How Senator Knox Was Taken For a Promising Young Man.

HEMENWAY'S SLIP OF THE TONGUE

Hearty Laugh Enjoyed by the Senate Through His Error—Revealing the Secrets of an Executive Session. Texan's Aspirations For His Son. Secretary Root's Quip on the Weight of Taft.

Levi Ankeny of Washington has been a senator since March 4, 1903. He went to luncheon with Senator Nixon of Nevada a few days ago, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer's Washington correspondent.

"Nixon," he said, "I have been attending some of the meetings of the interoceanic canal committee because I am interested in the Panama canal. I have been much interested. There is a short, smooth shaven young fellow there who seems to me to be about as bright as they make them. I don't know who he is, but he seems to have some sort of a connection with the committee. I tell you, he is all right. When he asks questions, they go to the point. He knows what he is talking about all the time. I predict a good future for that young fellow. I wonder who he is."

"Why," said Nixon, "I can't imagine. Is he an attorney?"

"I think so," Ankeny replied. "He is working for the committee apparently and takes a prominent part in the proceedings. I have seen him around here quite awhile—There he is now, that little man coming through the door there. Who is he?"

Nixon looked. "That," he said, "is the Hon. Philander C. Knox, former attorney general and now senator from Pennsylvania."

The senate unbent from its accustomed decorum the other day long enough to enjoy a hearty laugh, says the Kansas City Times Washington representative. Senator Hemenway, who very recently came to the upper body from the house, was advocating an amendment to the pure food bill against opposition on the part of Senator Heyburn of Idaho. Repeatedly in the course of his remarks he addressed Senator Heyburn in the language of the house as "the gentleman from Idaho," the senate etiquette calling for the phrase "the senator." After having made this slip of the tongue a number of times Senator Hemenway became conscious of his error. Turning to his colleague, he smilingly said, "I hope the senator from Idaho will excuse me calling him a gentleman." And there was laughter in the senate for the space of a half minute.

When the senate came out of secret session the other night several senators were seen smoking. The rules are strict against indulging in cigars on the floor, and the sight was an unusual one, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Times. Among those who were enjoying themselves was La Follette, who was pacing up and down at the back of the chamber and pulling away vigorously on a blazing stub.

Senator Pettus stepped up to him as he was on the way to the cloakroom and laid his hand on his shoulder.

"My dear boy," said the veteran humorist from Alabama, "I am the oldest senator in years as you are the youngest in service."

"That's nicely said, senator," replied La Follette, smiling.

"Yes, well, now, let me tell you something," replied Pettus. "You are revealing the secrets of the executive session when you finish that cigar after the doors are opened."

Both laughed heartily. "One thing more," continued the old man. "I don't let out any secrets that way because I take my tobacco another way. See?" and, shifting a lump from his right to his left cheek, he stalked into the cloakroom.

An admirer of Senator Bailey of Texas called on him at the marble room the other day, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Times. With him was a bright boy.

"And this is your son?" asked the Texan as he turned after shaking hands.

"This is my boy Charles. He is preparing for college."

"Why don't you try to get him appointed to West Point or Annapolis and make a soldier or sea captain of him?" said Bailey.

"Oh, no," said his friend, "we have got something better than that for him. His ambition is to build the Panama canal. He will have two years more in the preparatory school, then four years on civil engineering and possibly two years in the field under some good engineer, and then I want him to get at work on the canal. He may be the man who is to be at the head of that great enterprise and really construct it."

Secretary Root was recently discussing his proposed visit to Brazil to attend the pan-American conference, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. He was undecided whether to go on a commercial steamer or an American warship. He was told that Secretary Taft, who weighs nearly 300 pounds, made his last trip to Panama on board the United States cruiser Columbia and that he complained of the vibration of the vessel.

"I wonder what the Columbia would have done if Taft had not been aboard?" asked Mr. Root.

LITHOGRAPHY.

The Peculiar Accident by Which It Was Discovered.

One of the greatest discoveries ever made was the result of the purest accident. It was the year 1796. The citizens of Munich had just witnessed the first triumphant performance of Mozart's opera "Don Juan," and the theater was deserted by all save one man, Alois Sennefelder, who, after making a round of inspection in the building to see that no sparks had ignited anything combustible, retired to his room to stamp the tickets of admission for the day following. When he entered his apartment he had three things in his hand—a polished whetstone which he had purchased for sharpening razors, a ticket stamp still moistened with printing ink and a check on the treasurer of the theater for his weekly salary. As he placed the ticket upon the table a gust of wind swept it high up in his room for a moment and then deposited it in a basin filled with water.

Sennefelder dried the wet paper as well as he could and then weighted it down with the whetstone, upon which he had before carelessly placed the stamp. When he returned to his room the following morning he was astonished at seeing the letters of the stamp printed with remarkable accuracy upon the dampened paper. A thought came to him. He wondered whether by some such means he could not simplify his work of continually copying the songs of the chorus. He went out and purchased a large stone, commenced making experiments and, as we all know now, finally discovered the art of printing from stone—lithography.

EXECUTION OF SPIES.

The Way the Death Sentence Is Carried Out in England.

The ceremony of disposing of a condemned spy in the English army always follows a definite precedent. The unfortunate man is surrounded by a detachment of infantry, and after he is provided with a pick and shovel he is marched off to a selected spot and ordered to dig his own grave. This done, the tools are taken from him and his eyes are bandaged. The attending chaplain reads portions selected from the burial service, and from the ranks of the escort twelve men are selected at random by the officer in charge. These men, having stacked their own rifles, are led to where twelve other rifles are awaiting them, six of which are loaded with blank cartridges. One of these is handed to each man, so that no one knows whether the rifle he holds contains a bullet or not and none can say for certain that the shot fired by him killed the prisoner. The firing party then marches to an appointed position. The commands "Present!" "Fire!" are given, and almost before the last word rings out the volley is fired and the spy falls into the grave he has dug. Nearly every man is more or less affected on being selected to form one of the firing party, and many men have been known to faint away on being singled out, while others are so overcome as to be scarcely able to pull the triggers of their rifles.

A Curious Oath.

The following curious oath was until recent years administered in the courts of the Isle of Man: "By this book, and by the holy contents thereof, and by the wonderful works that God has miraculously wrought in heaven above and in the earth beneath in six days and seven nights, I do swear that I will, without respect of favor or friendship, love or gain, consanguinity or affinity, envy or malice, execute the laws of this isle and between party and party as indifferently as the herring's backbone doth lie in the middle of the fish."

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

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MANNERS OF MEXICO

A NICE DISTINCTION IN BECKONING WITH THE HAND.

Etiquette of Greeting and Parting Between Friends—The Custom in Street Meetings—The Rule of the Cigarette—Odd Customs.

To an American there are some peculiar phases in the manners of Mexico. When beckoning to a person the Mexican extends his hand, palm down, and gives it a downward and inward sweep instead of holding the palm upward and giving it an upward and inward sweep, as Americans do. Mexicans employ the American motion in beckoning to dogs.

To indicate the height of an animal Mexicans extend the hand with the palm downward (as Americans indicate the height of any person or thing), the height of a thing by holding out the palm vertically and the height of a person by extending the fist with the index finger pointing upward. To beckon to a person as one would to a dog or to indicate a person's height as one would that of an animal of thing might give offense.

When Mexicans, and particularly the women, wish to greet one another from such a distance that speech is impracticable (as across the street) they hold the right hand even with the eyes and wiggle the fingers.

The handshake in Mexico is a great institution. When one stops to chat or talk a little business with a person on the street, no matter how many times one may have met him the same day, they shake hands at the meeting and likewise at the parting. In the meantime inquiring about and telling healths. To say "Howdy?" in Mexico is a matter of two or three minutes at the very best. When one drops into a man's office on business likewise these pleasant little formalities must, be scrupulously observed, else one would be set down as an ill-mannered boor. When presented to a woman do not hesitate to extend the hand for the regulation shake. It is the only thing to do.

When one meets a friend whom one has not seen for some time it is the proper thing to embrace him. This consists in falling upon his neck, throwing the right arm about him and patting him lovingly just above the small of the back. Women indulge in this custom with their own sex.

Mexican pedestrians turn out for each other on either side, but seem to have a preference for the left. In meeting women, however, one must always give them the inside of the walk. This rule, also holds good when one meets superiors, always granting that an American will acknowledge any man to be his superior. One may frequently see these courteous Mexican men almost quarreling to make the other fellow take the inside track. "Pase, señor," they implore each other.

It is customary for men to raise their hats upon passing each other in the streets. The carrying of canes is very general in Mexico. When acquaintances of opposite sex meet, as upon the street, the man is expected to bow first. This, as may readily be seen, is important if one has any acquaintances among Mexican women. Pass one without bowing, and she may not know one next time. One's only hope lies in the possibility that she knows enough about American customs to condone the offense on the score of your ignorance of the customs of the country.

To call a servant, hold up a street car or that sort of thing, clap the hands. "Adios" is employed as a passing greeting as well as an adieu. In passing a friend with no intention of halting one may say, "Adios," which covers the greeting as well as the parting. This form of greeting is much more commonly used than "Good morning," "Good evening," etc.

The Mexicans are inveterate smokers, but they never chew tobacco. That practice is monopolized by the superior "Americanos." Moreover, the Mexican is seldom offensive with his smoking. The practice is permissible nearly everywhere—in hotel or other dining rooms, after or even at meals, in railroad coaches, in street cars, in places of amusement, etc. Clerks in dry goods stores may frequently be seen taking a few whiffs at a cigarette, and policemen on their beats smoke whenever they can get a cigarette.

But no matter how sensitive one may be to the fumes of tobacco, one is not likely to suffer from the Mexican's style of smoking. He will light his cigarette in rare instances a cigarette—take a few deliberate puffs and quit. He never smokes in that feverish fashion or raises the dense smudge that is the delight of the average American smoker, who seems bent upon getting the full worth of his big cigar. Most Mexican women of the commoner classes love their cigarettes and may be seen puffing complacently in their homes, on the streets, in the street cars or as they tend their little street corner stands. Even these people do not create much of a smudge.

This universal smoking habit reveals itself to the uninitiated "gringo" sometimes in the most amazing manner. It is calculated to jar the sensibilities of the raw American to see some reputable looking woman of the fair, fat and forty type in a railroad coach or in some other equally public place calmly light a cigarette and smoke contentedly for a few moments. No one seems to mind that sort of thing or even notice it, and one soon comes to take it as a matter of course.

It is no uncommon thing to see a boy of three or four years smoking cigarettes. Large quantities of cigars are consumed there, but the cigarette is the national smoke. Mexicans are not given much to pipe smoking. The priests are reputed to be habitual snuff

takers and are not infrequently seen in the streets smoking cigarettes. In short, the smoking habit is not there considered disreputable in any degree. It is customary for men to lift their hats as a funeral procession passes through the street, and the custom is generally observed among all classes. Many men, chiefly of the peon class, raise their hats when they pass a church or meet a priest.

Mexican women never go to the church or to the grave when their relatives are buried. They remain at home and mourn. In case the dead man was a person of substance large numbers of carriages accompany the body to the grave, but they are never occupied. The friends of the dead man either walk to the cemetery or go in street cars. The bodies of the poor are conveyed to the cemetery on the shoulders of four peons, the friends following on foot. The coffins, which are usually cheap affairs, painted in gaudy colors, are as a general thing only rented for the occasion. After the bodies are taken from them and deposited in the grave the coffins are returned to the dealer.

Before one has been in a Mexican city long one will be likely some day while passing through the streets to see nearly everybody—men, women and children—suddenly bare their heads and drop to their knees, no matter whether they are on the sidewalk or in the middle of the street. One is likely to be considerably mystified as to the meaning of this sudden movement until somebody is good enough to explain that a carriage has just passed that contained a priest, who, carrying with him the sacred wafer, was on his way to administer extreme unction to some person who is in extremis. The popular demonstration is for the host, not in behalf of the dying man.—New York Tribune.

BINDING OF BOOKS.

The Transition From Primitive to Modern Methods.

It was only when writing was made upon separate pieces or sheets of a pliable and perishable material that binding proper was invented to hold the pieces or sheets together and give strength to them and protection and beauty.

But here we must distinguish. The pliable written sheet may be either rolled or folded, each giving rise to a form of binding peculiar to itself. The rolled sheet is bound by fastening each sheet to the other sideways and rolling the whole from end to end, the last sheet serving as a cover to all the rest. This form of binding is no doubt the more ancient of the two, and it was for a long time in general use. It was used, for example, by the Egyptians—it was probably invented by them—and it was used by the Greeks and by the Romans, and great libraries of rolls existed for some time after the Christian era and many industries were engaged in contributing to the perfection of the binding. It has, however, been superseded for many centuries by the folded form of literature, the invention of which is attributed to Eumenes, king of Pergamus (from whom, too, comes our parchment, or skin, prepared for writing on), in the third century before Christ. But if the form has disappeared, the terminology of the roll has survived, and the word "volume," originally a thing that is rolled or wound up—i. e., a roll—is now applied indiscriminately to its substitute, the book of folded sheets.

The folded sheet, or section, as it is called, is bound by simply sewing or otherwise fastening the parts of the sheet to one another at the back crease or fold, and a number of sections are bound by fastening each of them to some common support at the back, so that when all are served or otherwise fastened they may yet be free to open and to shut at pleasure at the front or "fore edge."

The invention of the folded sheet thus gave rise to the invention of modern binding, which, in its essence, is the union at the back of the folded sheets, which together constitute the folded book, or, as I may say, despite the latent contradiction, the folded volume.—Fortnightly Review.

A Mediterranean Phenomenon.

Mirages are common in many parts of the world, such phenomena being familiar to travelers in the tropics as well as in the arctic regions and on deserts just the same as upon the waters of lakes, seas and oceans. The most peculiar of the whole list of atmospheric illusions is that species of mirage called the Fata morgana, which is peculiar to that portion of the Mediterranean sea which lies off the coast of Calabria between Italy and Sicily. Exhibitions of the Fata morgana are the most fantastic spectacles imaginable. If a city is presented to view, some of the buildings are seen standing in their natural positions, while those adjoining may be standing at every conceivable angle or are completely inverted. The Fata morgana has been known since before the time of Christ and has always been viewed with awe by superstitious people.

The Brier Pipe.

The so called brier pipe is not made of brier at all, but from the root of a particular kind of heather called in French bruyere, which grows on the hillsides of the Tuscan Alps in north Italy and on the mountains of Corsica. English tradesmen, finding the correct word bruyere somewhat difficult for the British tongue to pronounce, reduced it to brier, and in this way the corruption crept in and was established by popular usage. Originally Swiss peasants made snuffboxes of this wood, and when snuff taking became unfashionable the peasants turned their attention to making pipes from the root and found a ready market for them.—London Chronicle.

MULTIMILLIONAIRE AT FORTY-FOUR

Marvelous Rise of Charles M. Schwab—Doer of Deeds That His Friends Do Not Defend, Yet He Is So Winning, Generous and Sunshine That They Cannot Escape His Charm—Wonderful Power of the Former Steel Trust President in Handling Men—Always Good Natured and a Liberal Spender

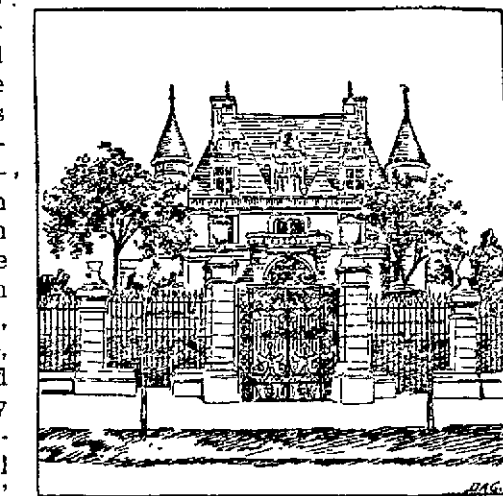
A BIG, smiling, red cheeked boy, cheery with everybody and therefore popular, with plenty of enthusiasm, nerve and audacity. That is the first impression of Charles M. Schwab, former head of the steel trust, liberal spender and owner of the most expensive residence in New York city.

This man's story reads like that of Aladdin, he with the get-rich-quick lamp. Schwab started like all other great men in that he was first a baby. Later he was a "Charley" boy, as he is yet. He will never entirely get over that even if he lives to be eighty. He certainly has not recovered from it at forty-four.

Schwab has money to burn—and burns it. He has good nature to lavish everywhere—and lavishes it. He likes folks, simply can't help it, and they can't help liking him. They may not approve a single thing he does or stands for, but his personality is so open, so winning, so generous, so sunny, that they cannot escape its charm. It caught Captain Jones, the steel mill genius; it caught Andrew Carnegie, it caught the workmen and the department bosses, it caught financial kings in Wall street and hereditary kings in Europe, it caught and catches every one. Practically everybody disapproved his plunging at Monte Carlo, practically everybody criticised his open handed throwing away of money, practically everybody thought his \$7,000,000 house on Riverside drive a monumental piece of folly, practically everybody had hard words to say of the steel trust he helped to organize and headed, but at the same time practically everybody, at least everybody who had met him, had a warm spot in his heart for the man.

Drove a Stage to Help Pay His Way.

Charley Schwab's father was a lively stable keeper at the little mountain town of Loretto, Pa., and is yet. The boy looked much like his mother, and his loyalty to her and constant praise



MR. SCHWAB'S NEW YORK PALACE.

of her have constituted one of the bright places in both their lives. He was educated in a Catholic academy at Loretto and drove a stage to help pay his way. The smiling, freckled faced boy caught the fancy of a traveling grocer and as a result he got a place at eighteen as a grocer's clerk in Braddock, Pa. Captain Jones, the manager of the big steel plant, often bought things at the store, and the young man made a bit with him. So Charley landed a job at driving stakes for an engineering corps in the mills. His salary at the store had been \$3.50 per week. In the mills it started at \$30 per month. He did not remain long driving stakes. He had studied engineering at Loretto and soon was set at drafting. Captain Jones wished some new plans drawn. Not knowing what engineer to select, he required that all the corps work two hours a day overtime without extra pay. Shortly after this he met the head engineer and asked how the men took the order.

"They are all grumbling except one," was the reply.

"Who is that one?"

"Schwab."

"Then Schwab's my man," said Captain Jones.

As a result the boy, for he was little more, was rapidly advanced, was sent for a time to an engineering school in Pittsburg and soon became head engineer and Captain Jones' right hand man.

Andrew Carnegie wished personal reports from his mills at Braddock. Captain Jones objected that he had not time to run up to Pittsburg, but said he had a bright young assistant who knew as much about the work as he did and besides was a good performer on the organ, of which the steel king was very fond. Carnegie asked that the young man be sent along. Schwab, with the assurance which has been one of his chief assets in life, went to the ironmaster's Pittsburg residence and surprised and captivated Mr. Carnegie by his thorough knowledge of the business and his sunny disposition. Before he left, the steel magnate asked the young man to play on the organ. Charley was somewhat diffident about this, as it took him by surprise, but he had played often for the monks at Loretto and therefore complied. He gave old melodies, Scotch songs and other airs that he knew the old man loved and still further captured his heart. From that day forward Andrew Carnegie was the sworn friend of Charley Schwab.

This was the beginning of the young

man's fortune. His first point was gained, popularity. The second was made when he showed an aptitude for the steel business, amounting almost to genius. The third was reached by hard work. He never watched the clock. The fourth was attained by his wonderful power of handling men.

Soon he made many improvements about the mills, built new blast furnaces and succeeded so well at all he was set to do that he was made superintendent of the works. Then he was sent to Homestead, where he made improvements. At the death of Captain Jones he was called back to Braddock as manager. After the disastrous strike at Homestead his jurisdiction was extended, and both plants were placed under his management. It was a difficult task to organize order out of the chaos at Homestead, but he succeeded. It is worthy of note that Charley Schwab has never had a strike of the men under him.

Partner of Carnegie.

It was at about this time that a foreign steel mill offered him a position at a largely increased salary. He not only declined it, but said nothing about the offer. Carnegie came to hear of it, however, and it so impressed him that he made Schwab a partner in the business and soon after had him elected president of the Carnegie company.

Just what part Mr. Schwab took in organizing the steel trust will never be known, but it is certain that he was an important factor. It has even been stated that he originated the scheme. However that may be, Mr. Carnegie insisted that his young assistant be made the first president of the gigantic concern, which then had the largest capital stock of any company on earth.

The very qualities that had made Schwab proved in the end his undoing.



CHARLES M. SCHWAB.

He had always been a hard worker, never sparing himself, and in his new position his unflagging industry soon led to a nervous breakdown. A European trip followed, and here his good fellowship and open handed generosity caused his plunging at Monte Carlo and his lavish spending of money that subjected him to worldwide criticism. The sensational features of the Monte Carlo story have been denied by Mr. Schwab and his friends, but the unfortunate impression created by its wide publication yet remains. As for his health, it never has entirely recovered. It led him finally to resign the presidency of the steel trust and doubtless had much to do with his recent illness.

As to the reason of his success, a steel man says: "Schwab's great power lies in his ability to handle men. He is the ablest director of labor that the world ever knew. The vast army of steel workers trust him implicitly. But for him there would be strike after strike."

One of the Loretto fathers who taught young Schwab, however, has a slightly different view. He says that the boy's "nerve" was the finest thing he has ever seen.

"If I were asked the elements of his success in life," adds this preceptor, "I would say that they were industry, bluff and popularity."

When asked as to his own idea of what had pushed him to the front, Mr. Schwab replied:

"I always rely on myself. I am a great believer in self reliance—manliness which is manhood in its noblest form."

In keeping with this idea, he said at another time that the two best assets a young man could have were to be born poor and to know how to work.

Always Good Natured.

But whether he or his friends recognize it or not, one of the secrets of Charley Schwab's rise lies in his un-failing good nature. That he recognizes the value of this quality in others is not in himself is shown by an incident.

When he was elected president of the Carnegie company the young steel man noticed that there was an air of great soberness, not to say gloom, about the meetings of the board of directors. He rallied his associates upon their sol-

emnity and said, among other things: "It is my belief that more business and better business can be transacted with a smile than with a frown."

He therefore had hung in the board room a picture entitled, "The Laughing Monk," that no one could look on with a straight face. There were no more sepulchral meetings.

Mr. Schwab's charitable inclinations have led mostly in the direction of personal gifts to his workmen, lavish tips, donations for the purpose of building Catholic churches at Loretto and elsewhere and contributions to industrial schools. He is known to have given one old employee at Braddock \$1,000 and smaller amounts to many others.

Liberal Subscription.

As to the way he slings dollars, the following story is told:

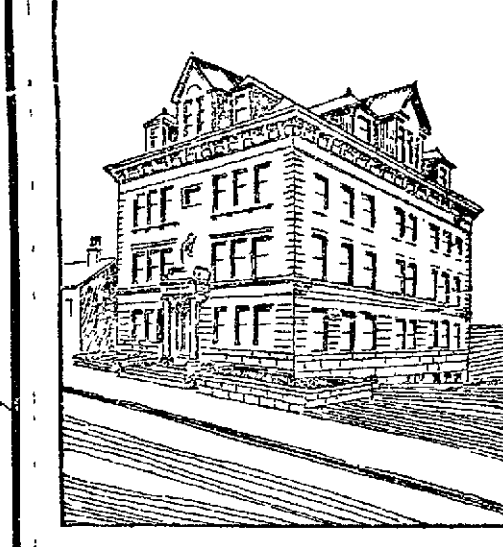
One day a young man approached the steel trust president for a subscription to a charitable purpose. Schwab heard his story, turned to an acquaintance and began talking about something else, in the meantime feeling in his pockets for loose change. The young man's heart sank, for he had expected a liberal subscription. Finally the steel man fished up a bill and handed it over, while he went on with his talk, still delving into his pockets. Two or three times a bill was dug up, after which the charity solicitor thanked him and departed. When he got outside the man counted the money and almost dropped dead at finding it amounted to \$15.00.

Schwab's chief hobby, however, is industrial schools. He is almost as enthusiastic on this subject as Carnegie is on libraries. At Braddock and Homestead very fine training schools have been erected as a result of donations made by the former steel president. He has made other like benefactions in other places. At Richmond Beach, New York, he has spent hundreds of thousands in an effort to found an institution wherein cripples may be taught some manual employment that will keep them from want.

In speaking of the gifts made by himself and Mrs. Schwab he mentions his fond for industrial training and adds a touch that is not without pathos when he says:

"Now, it's along these lines that we are going to spend our money, for manual training schools—that is, when we get some to spend. What little we have done in the philanthropic line has been so bitterly attacked that we are not going to do anything more just now. I may be a little sensitive, but public criticism hurts; it really hurts."

Mr. Schwab's self possession was shown before the Clover club of Philadelphia. This is an aggregation that hazes most of its speakers, interrupt-



SCHWAB SCHOOL, HOMESTEAD, PA.

ing them with catcalls and embarrassing remarks till they finally sit down thoroughly rattled. The steel man, however, carried the thing off with such good nature that he won a victory. When the din became too great he turned to the president and began telling a story. This surprised the members so much that they subsided, and he went on with his speech.

A Practical Joke.

As a sample of his practical joking the following story is told by his friends:

During a game of billiards at his home one night, when the score was close, he suddenly turned to his opponent and said:

"I'll bet my trousers against yours that I beat you."

"Very well; it's a go," was the reply.

Mr. Schwab won. He demanded his winnings, and when the other hesitated the other members of the party began to deride him. He then disrobed. Shortly after the loser said:

"Well, Charley, surely you will lend me a pair?"

"Indeed I will not," said Mr. Schwab. "What! You don't expect me to go home in this attire?"

"Why, of course; that is where you lose."

He took to the alleyways for his home six blocks away and was chased by two policemen who had been sent after him by his fellow merry-makers.

Whatever one may think of steel trusts and \$7,000,000 houses, to say nothing of money sowing, fast automobiles, which are another of the Schwab fads, Monte Carlo plunging and reckless display generally, he cannot help responding to human nature, and of this Charley Schwab has a liberal supply.

J. A. EDGERTON.

Pure Food.

If food at last they purify,
I fear that it will change
The flavor, until by and by
'Twill all seem harsh and strange.

I look for alum when I eat
My daily slice of bread;
Boric acid, too, I meet
Without a sign of dread.

Let chemists go their way until
The waiter shall with care
Hand out prescriptions, writ with skill,
Instead of bills of fare.

"Pure food!" To some the phrase reveals
A hope of glorious fame,
Yet when it comes I know my meals
Will never taste the same.

—Washington Evening Star.

SPRING COSTUMES.

NEW STYLES ARE REVIVALS OF THE LONG AGO.

Natty Little Short Jackets, Pony Coats and Boleros High in Fashion's Favor—Princess Models in Smooth Finished Cloth Very Smart.

Of course every one knows that novelty is dead, although it has been impossible to lay her ghost. Ever since novelty's death courtiennes have had a hard time to evolve new things out of the old. The smart spring fashions bear evidence of how assiduously they have organized search parties in her honor. One of their finds has been the queer though natty little short jackets that are to be found among the novelties.

In this category, for instance, is the new pony coat, that looks for all the



PRINCESS GOWN.

world like a feminized cadet's jacket. The military air is preserved in the pinched in, short waisted effect in the back, in the high collar about the throat and in the braid trimmings. Then there are stunning boleros curved gracefully above the waist line, with cape projections over the shoulders. Indeed, the sleeves are often formed of a wide flowing cape cut off at the elbow. But perhaps the most original of the new coats are the models that are short waisted in front and terminate in a sparrow tailed effect in the back. It will be understood that the coats described are made up in coat and skirt suits.

As a separate wrap for afternoon wear there is a short, jaunty sack affair, a fluffy mass of lace, ribbon and fancy buttons with a foundation of light silk. In skirts all the old ideas have been worked over and improved. The two piece circular skirt, with its belt fullness laid in tucks or plaits, is perhaps first favorite. Princess and corselet princess effects, topped by a tiny jacket of the gown material, will have great vogue. The illustration shows a smart example of this style carried out in dark blue satin cloth. The trimming at the foot of the princess skirt is of taffeta, which also makes the embroidered bolero and revers. The white silk waistcoat is embroidered in colors and adorned with fancy buttons. Cuffs of white silk edged with cream tulle lace, a plastron of batiste and cravat of lace complete the picture.

The new dress materials are all smooth finished, and for the nonce home-spuns and rough clovelots are out of the running. Gray and fawn mixtures and invisible checks in two tones are much in evidence.

Gray green cloth will be a leading spring shade, and the girl's costume



GIRL'S GRAY GREEN FROCK.

pictured is evolved in that color. The skirt that just clears the ground is laid in groups of plaits. Buttons of passementerie adorn the bands of braid, and embroidery surrounds the décollete, which is filled in with a tucked batiste plastron incrustured with motifs of lace.

AMY VARNUM.

A BONA FIDE SALE. Retiring From Business.

WATCH AND WAIT UNTIL

Wednesday Morning, March 21st, 1906

At 9 O'clock.

\$35,000 Worth of **CLOTHING**
High Grade

for Men, Boys and Children, Hats and Furnishing Goods must be sold in 10 days to pay the indebtedness of the firm before retiring.

Save this and Wait Until Wednesday, March 21, at 9 a. m.

The Entire \$35,000 Stock of Tailor-Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods and Hats for Men, Boys and Children to be sold for Less Than the Actual Wholesale Manufacturers' Cost.

This is a Bona Fide Sale. We positively retire from business in Massillon. Our entire high-grade stock will be placed on sale. Nothing reserved. Everything must be sold in ten days.

The Moke Co.
22 EAST MAIN STREET
MASSILLON, OHIO

\$35,000.00

Of the Best Created Spring and Summer Clothing that ever left Tailor's hands will be distributed in the people's hands at less than the Manufacturer's Cost.

The Moke Co.
MASSILLON

The Moke Clothing Company, **22 East Main Street, Massillon, Ohio,**

Will Retire From Business

and their entire high-class stock of Fine, Tailor-made Clothing, which includes the makes of such high class wholesale tailors as Ederheimer, Stein & Co., Hart, Schaffner & Marx, whose reputation for High Grade Clothing has given them a worldwide reputation, and has made the name of The Moke Company famous for many miles around Massillon, will be placed on sale for positively TEN DAYS ONLY, AT LESS THAN ACTUAL WHOLESALE COST. And as they must raise a large amount of money to pay their creditors, before retiring from business in Massillon, no one can afford to miss this opportunity, whether they need Clothing or not, for this is positively a bona-fide "Retiring from Business Sale." This mammoth sale will take place in the large building of

The Moke Clothing Company, 22 East Main Street, Massillon, Ohio.

Their building is now closed and will remain closed until Wednesday, March 21st, at 9:00 a. m., when this gigantic sale of their entire stock of Clothing, Furnishing Goods and Hats for Men, Boys and Children will be placed on sale and sold at retail, at less than the actual WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS' COST, in the large building, 22 East Main Street, Massillon, Ohio.

THIS SALE WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE IN TEN DAYS.

Men's Suit Department

A fine suit of clothes in all the latest shades, positively worth \$8; or your money refunded at any time during this sale. **\$3 95**

Men's fine suits in cheviots and Scotch plaids, worth \$12.50, or your money refunded at any time during this sale. **\$6 95**

Men's splendid suits all sizes, in velour finished cassimeres. This suit is positively worth \$15, or money refunded. **\$7 95**

At **\$9 95** You are free to choose a suit or overcoat worth \$18 to \$22.50 from twenty lots of as finely made suits and overcoats as the most fastidious dresser could desire. Fine home and foreign suitings and overcoatings of style and tone and in a great variety of effects tailored into garments of faultless fashion. Kersey, melton and whipcord overcoats—black, blue, brown, tan and drab. Diagonal chevots, Vienna homespun, tweed and worsteds. Suits single and double breasted. **\$9 95**

At **\$12 45** These represent the product of the world's celebrated looms and the world's most skilled tailors in all the latest spring shades and styles. **\$12 45**

Men's extra fine dress suits in all the latest styles and shades, heavy silk and satin lined, equal to the finest \$40 tailor made to order suit. Don't fail to ask to see this suit. **\$14 85**

Spring—OVERCOATS—Winter

Rich in style—Highest quality.

500 to pick and choose from in the very latest styles, worth from \$8 to \$30, from **\$3.95 to \$12.45**

Men's Hat Department.

Men's hats in the latest Knox and Dunlap shapes. **95c**

All our celebrated Howard hats, in all the new spring shapes and styles. **\$2 35**

On account of one of the partners of The Moke Co. being unable to give his entire attention to the business, they have decided to retire from business in Massillon. We find ourselves with an enormous stock consisting of over \$35,000 worth of High Grade Clothing and Furnishing Goods on our hands. Rather than sacrifice our immense stock to some outside individual, we will place the entire stock on sale, to be sold at less than actual cost to manufacture. This will be a most stupendous undertaking to close out this \$35,000 Stock at retail in 10 days. But the prices we put on the goods will move them out rapidly. The sale will be held in our large building, 22 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

And This Great Sale Will Begin at
Massillon, Ohio,

Wednesday, March 21, at 9 a. m.
at Moke & Co.'s Clothing Stand, 22 E. Main St.

The opening will be a gala day. Bring the children; there will be music all day. It will pay you to come 100 miles to visit this sale. Never again will you have such a golden opportunity to dress in such rich raiment at such trifling cost.

The Sensation of the Day!
The Wonder of the Hour!

Here will be the most mighty avalanche of majestic bargains in Men's and Young Men's High Style Ultra Fashionable Suits and Overcoats ever brought together by any firm in Massillon, equaling in quantity and variety the combined stocks of all the retail clothing houses in Massillon. We hereby guarantee to sell precisely as we advertise, and every quotation is absolutely correct. It may be hard to believe that a big concern would sacrifice such an immense stock to be sold at less than their actual cost to manufacture, but it is Gospel Truth and we merely ask you to come and test our statements. This tremendous sale positively begins

Wednesday, March 21, 9 a. m.
and Closes in Ten Days

As this sale will last only ten days everything will go rapidly. This is the first sale of this kind that ever occurred in Massillon, and it may never occur again, and in order to prove to you what tremendous sacrifices will be made we mention a few of the extraordinary bargains that will be offered, and bear in mind there are 1,000 different articles we cannot mention here. We advise you to save this and bring it with you so there can be no mistake and you get exactly the goods mentioned in this document. Remember no postponement.

This great retiring from business sale will close in Ten Days. Just think of the following proposition, and remember that all goods herein priced in this document can be brought back at any time during this sale.

Our Guarantee: We assure each and every purchaser absolute satisfaction. We guarantee every garment, every price and every statement here made, and will take back, exchange or refund your money on any purchase unsatisfactory for any reason whatsoever.

Railroad Fare Paid to Purchasers of \$25.00 or Over.

Mark the date and
mark it well.

Wednesday,
March 21.

Sale Positively Opens
Wednesday Morning, March 21st,
And Closes in Ten Days.

The Moke Clothing Co.

22 East Main Street, Massillon, O.

Let Nothing Keep You
Away!

The Hour is Set.
The Date You
Know!

Men's Pants Department.

Men's fine pants, worth \$2.00, in all shades, **95c**

Men's fine dress pants for Sunday wear, in worsteds and fancy stripes, positively worth \$3.50 to \$4.00 or money refunded. **\$2.45**

Men's Furnishings.

Thirty distinct effects in boys' ultra fashionable knee pants suits, in all the swellest of novelty and staple styles, worth \$8.00, \$10.00 and \$12.00, all go at **\$3 95**

Boys' suits and overcoats, worth \$3.00, **93c**

1000 pairs of boys' knee pants, \$1.50, **39c**

Men's best quality reinforced unlaundered shirts, worth \$1.00, **29c**

Good heavy work shirts, worth \$1.00, **39c**

Fine dress shirts, worth \$1.00, **38c**

Summer and winter underwear at less than cost of the raw material

A few hundred boys' hats and caps, worth \$1.00, at **9c**

Men's fine silk embroidered suspenders, worth 75c, **6c**

Good, heavy socks, worth 25c, **3c**

Over 5000 neckties, in all shades, worth from 50c to 75c, at **19c**

Men's handkerchiefs, worth 25c, **3c**

Odd coats, odd vests and mackintoshes at your own price.

1000 pairs overalls, worth 75c, **39c**

Trunks, valises and telescopes at your own price.

1000 other articles, too numerous to mention, among them many for the ladies.